The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay [illegible]

VOL. 1 NO 109. BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1913.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
12th July	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
19th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.	12500
26th ,,	Egypt ..	8000	....	....
2nd August	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
9th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
16th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
23rd ,,	Caledonia..	8000	.....	..
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
13th ,,	India ..	8000	Macedonia....	10500
20th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
27th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamers.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m. 1913	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with.	Ton
21st February.	Caledonia.	8000	*	..
28th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7 March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
21st ,,	Macedonia	10500	.....	..
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
* 1st April.	Himalaya.	7000	.....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
2nd May.	Caledonia.	8000	.....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mnwa	1100
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE-	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES..	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 594 or Rs. 742-8
LONDON	627 or Rs. 525	Rs. 942-8 or Rs. 792

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accomodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shinyo Maru.	T. Ohkuma	5909	....	10th July
Bombay Maru.	T. Tozawa.	4625	4th July	11th July
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	5126	13th July	25th July
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita.	3936	27th July	8th Aug.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	5153	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE

Indian Newspaper Co.,

LIMITED,

MEDOWS STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN.

THE HON. SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA, K.C.I.E.

DIRECTORS.

THE HON. MR. CHIMANLAL SETALVAD.
SIR BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA, KT.
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BHAISHANKER NANABHAI, ESQ.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamer as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
KOLA ..	1205	Thu. 10th July	9 a.m.	Direct
LHASA ..	2185	Fri., 11th July.	*6 a.m.	Direct

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 10th July, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S.S. "Baroda," 3,172 tons, on Thursday, 10th July, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
* PALAMCOTTA	3413	Thursday 10th July
† LINDULA ..	3358	,, 24th ,,
*PENTAKOTA..	3413	,, 7th August
† PUNDUA ..	3305	,, 21st ,,

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA. (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

8th July, 1913.

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THE

Bombay Chronicle

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TOWN.

Yearly	Rs. 20
Half-Yearly	Rs. 11
Quarterly	Rs. 6

MOFUSSIL.

Yearly	Rs. 30
Half-Yearly	Rs. 15
Quarterly	Rs. 9

Dry & Chemical Cleaning

BY THE ENGLISH PROCESS.

N.B.—The only firm in the East with an up-to-date Cleaning Plant.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co.,

DRY CLEANING, DYEING AND ELECTRIC FINISHING WORKS,

2-14, Hummum St.,

FORT, BOMBAY.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

Every description of Sha[illegible]d Securities bought and sold at [illegible]bat favourable rates. Expert and[illegible]ble advice and information given[illegible]of charge to Investors. The "[illegible]rs. Referee," a monthly guide givi[illegible]ta-tions of shares and securities, s[illegible]tis on application. List of da[illegible]ta-tions forwarded if required. [illegible]ci-lity afforded to mofussil [illegible]rs. Orders of any amount prom[illegible]xe-cuted and thorough satisfactio[illegible]an-teed. Highest references give[illegible]

31, Hummum Street, F[illegible]
Bomba[illegible]

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LD.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs: 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.

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INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1906.

REGISTERED CAPITAL	2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	75,00,000
RESERVED FUND	15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:

LONDON: 65, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT, (YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and Silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director.

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THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	.....Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up	.....Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	.....Rs. 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay), Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the Rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

GENUINE CARARA MARBLE STATUARY

A few select pieces at English Prices.

PREMIER ART SALON,

Navasari Building,

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

DRINK

VITTEL GRAND SOURC

The new medicinal Table Water, bottled at the famous Vittel Springs in Vosges. A mild alkaline bi-carbonated sulphated water with an agreeable flavour. It may be used as a daily beverage, plain or with wines and spirits. Eradicates uric acid from the blood, and so removes all traces of Gout, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, Neurasthenia, etc.

Sole Agents in India,

PRAGJEE SOORJEE & Co.,

Vad Gadi, BOMBAY

To be had at all leading Chemists and Druggists.

YOUR KIDNEYS ARE THE FILTERS OF YOUR WHOLE FRAME.

Keep the body pure by keeping the filters active and healthy.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Flooring Tiles. Marble Mrchants and Contractors Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinals and Bath-room Fittings, ect.

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., Fort

BOMBAY

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.,

Established 1906.

Chairman:

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E.

FIRE LIFE

(Funds invested in Government Securities.)

Authorised Capital	....	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	... ...	25,00,000
Paid up Capital	... ...	5,00,000
Reserve Fund	... ...	65,000
Claims paid over	... ...	1,50,000

Special Features.

Expert actuarial advice.
Rates low consistent with safety.
Policies simple in form.
Claims paid promptly.
Economical management.

WANTED on handsome salary and commission, agents and canvassers for Bombay and unrepresented parts of India.

For full particulars apply to:—

Messrs. RAHIM JOOSAB & Co

27, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1912.

Policies issued..	6,825 for	£2,458,161
New Premiums (1912)	... ...	£112,664
Annual Income	...	£1,481,521
Assets	... ...	£10,589,255
Total Payments under Policies	... ...	£29,233,881

CALL FOR LATEST PROSPECTUS.

WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances, Old Age Pensions, and Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply:—

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma, and Ceylon.

GRESHAM BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

The British Crown Assurance Corporation Ltd.

FIRE Insurance accepted at Moderate rates.

Prompt payment of Claims.

Agents:—NOORMAHOMED & CO.,

72, Apollo Street, Fort,

BOMBAY.

WHY WORRY ABOUT DHOBIES?

WHEN THE

New Electric Laundry

guarantees entire satisfaction in

DRY CLEANING AND FINISHING of clothings of all descriptions.

Clothes Treated Antiseptically.

Original colour of garments retained.

REGULAR DELIVERY STRICTLY MAINTAINED.

Prices compare favourably with local rates.

K. JON[illegible] & Co.,

66, PRINCE[illegible]UILDINGS.
Medows Stree[illegible]ort, BOMBAY.

SAVING TO[illegible]ET TIME.

"I find it is qui[illegible]absorbed by the skin, and spreads [illegible]y which is a great advantage, [illegible]ally when one is in a hurry," wri[illegible]lady, of Pomeroy Day Cream. [illegible]ol and cleanse the face, and prot[illegible]he complexion from roughness, ma[illegible]dies are using this refreshing cre[illegible] It is safer to use than soap and w[illegible] as it does not dry up the skin, bu[illegible] the contrary, cleanses the pores, a[illegible]ves a delightful smooth supplenes[illegible]ich is a great protection against w[illegible]es. Pomeroy Day Cream has a r[illegible] evanescent perfume, and althou[illegible]ckly absorbed contains no grease. [illegible]very effectual in preventing objecti[illegible] shininess of the face when a hot [illegible]as to be entered. Pomeroy Day [illegible] is sold in pretty vases by Chemi[illegible] Perfumers.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS AND GREASES
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,

TAJ BUILDINGS,

Wallace Street, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 102.

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ESTABLISHED 1885. ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 3,00,00,000.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT, FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

SPECIAL POLICIES AND LOW QUOTATIONS FOR:—

Fire	Burglary
Accident and Sickness	Fidelity Guarantee
Motor Car	Cycle
Motor Cycle	Plate Glass

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INDIAN BRANCH—12-14 CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

(Next to Eastern Bank)

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MANAGER FOR INDIA.—G. M. ROSE.

THE

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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SIMLA:

Mr. G. M. MARWAHA,

Maude Ville, Simla.

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Messrs. B. R. & Sons.

AND FROM

A. H. WHEELER & Co.'s BOOKSTALLS

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TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.	BEGUMPET.
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.	GWALIOR.
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ESPLANADE HOTEL.	BINA.
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KALYAN.	CHURCH GATE.
BHUSAWAL.	GRANT ROAD.
KHANDWA.	BANDRA.
MUNMAR.	SURAT.
ITARSI.	BARODA.
NAGPORE.	AHMEDABAD.
NERAL.	WADHWAN.
POONA NO. 1.	AJMERE.
POONA NO. 2.	ABU ROAD.
DHOND.	MHOW.
LONAVLA.	KOTAH.
SHOLAPUR.	RATLAM.
WADI.	PHULARA.
HYDERABAD.	NEEMUCH.
SECUNDERABAD.	REWARI.
	BANDIQUE.

Our I. C. O brand

REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Co., Limited.

HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 2136.

...BLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:—

	Rs.	a.
Per line	0	4
Minimum charge	1	0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

APPLES—PEARS—9lbs. nett for Rs. 3-8, by V. P. parcel post, all charges included. Apply Captain BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab. 0257

FOR LEASE 99 YEARS, small VACANT PLOTS suitable for buildings on Mr. Tata's Khar Road Estate, Bandra. For conditions and particulars apply to THE LAND MANAGER, Tata Sons & Co., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

MEALS SUPPLIED by English lady neighbourhood Apollo Bunder. Excellent tiffins and dinners. Terms moderate. Special reductions for parties. Apply Box No. 004, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.

WANTED an IMPOSITOR, one who thoroughly understands the making-up of newspaper pages. Good salary to a competent man. Previous experience in newspaper office is essential. Apply personally to THE MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED to purchase old type, tea lead, and tin. Also quotations pig lead and antimony. Send quotations to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Four cylinder F. N MOTOR CYCLE and SIDE CAR FOR SALE, in perfect running order. Price Rs. 1,200 or near offer. Apply Box 30, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE CHESTNUT ARAB PONY five years very comfortable paces, believed sound. Price Rs. 350, or near offer. Box 26, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

BELTS, ENAMELS,
SUSPENSORY BANDAGES
and all kinds of
RUBBER GOODS.

Best quality at lowest London prices.

Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order, and goods to full value will be sent per return post.

TAYLOR & Co.,
Drug Stores.
85, SURREY STREET, STRAND,
LONDON, W. C.
(ESTABLISHED 1871.)

ARTISTIC MOSAIC WORK
IN
BROKEN TILES OR CHINA.

Patterns made according to design.

SEND FOR PARTICULARS TO

Gulamali Gulamhusein,
21, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Estab. 1888. Telegram: "Imami."

AN ABSOLUTELY FREE TRIAL.

Will you accept a Trial Tin of MILKMAID RICH THICK BEAUTIFUL CREAM which is cheaper than, and superior to, Indian Dairy Cream. The Trial will cost you nothing and will agreeably surprise you. Bonafide enquirers who apply giving their dealer's name will be supplied with a free delivery order for a Tin.

WRITE NOW TO "B. C.", P O. BOX 333, BOMBAY.

THE EXCELSIOR.

At 5-30, 8-30 & 10 p.m.

THREE FINEST FILMS
are presented this week.

"ON THE STEPS OF THE THRONE."

This is a story of Political Intrigue of

Thrilling Interest.

"THE VISION GLORIOUS."

In this film Wiffles appears before us in the elevated role of the French President. He acquits himself as only Wiffles could do.

The Suffragett's Funeral.

Whatever are your opinions about woman's suffrage you will be interested in this special film and other topical events pictured by "Pathe's Gazette."

Rare Opportunity! Rare Opportunity!!

Sati Sadarama.

The Canara Sarswati Vilas Dramatic Amateurs will play the above sensational Tamil drama in Canarese language on the 8th inst. at RIPON THEATRE, Grant Road.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED.
Established 1797.

FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Established 1782.

FIRE & MARINE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WORLD MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

As General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting ***Fire, Marine and Accident*** business.

Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
General Agents.
GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
Fort.
BOMBAY

SCORPION-POISON'S WONDERFUL CURE.

Gentlemen! why live in terror of scorpions? Why dream of the terrible results of scorpion sting, when by only holding Dr. Thacker's scorpion Butee (root) effects a charming cure in 3 minutes? Our Medicine is so completely reliable, that anybody possessing it can safely venture to play with the most venomous ones. Price 4 annas per Butee, As. 8 for 3 Butees. Postage extra.

Sardar Chandulal, Chief Revenue Officer Radhanpur State, Rajputana, writes on 11-7-1911:

Dr. B. Thacker.—Please send me 3 Butees more Your Butees are very efficacious and praiseworthy.

Marvellous specific for snake bite, Rs. 2.

Dr. THACKER,
Shop 112, C. P. Tank Road, BOMBAY Post GIRGAON

...ION SALE

BENNETT & CO.,
No. 22, APOLLO ST., FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD, SILVER AND PEARL JEWELLERY.

Pursuant to the Order made by the High Court in Suit No. 881 of 1909 and under instructions from Messrs. Mirza Mirza and Jamnadass, Messrs. Bennett & Co., will on Thursday the 10th inst. at 2 p.m. (S. T.), sell by public auction at their rooms.

Gold and silver ornaments such as kadas, toe-rings, necklaces, bangles, Dolshatia gold boxes, chulah, rings, janger, bedi, diamond ear-rings and rings, very valuable large pearl nose rings, gold medal, pearl ear ornaments, pearl necklace, etc., etc.

The above will be on view on Wednesday and Thursday.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES at Syed Mukri Street.

Suit No. 721 of 1911.

Bhowanidass Viramal & Co....Plaintiffs.
vs.
Nurbhai Abdul Hooscin and others .....Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Receiver appointed by the High Court in the above Suit Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction, at the respective premises, the undermentioned property on the day and at the time hereinafter mentioned.

THIS DAY TUESDAY the 8th July, 1913, at 4-30 p.m. on the premises.

Lot No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate as 29-30 Mukri Street without the Fort in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement ninety-nine square yards be the same, a little, more or less, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with the other land under Collector's Old Nos. 860, 861, 874, and 874, New Nos. 6692, 6693, 6612 and 6613, Old Survey Nos. 34, 31, 39, and 30 and New Survey Nos. 2467, 2467, 2467 and 2467, and assessed by the Collector of assessment under B Ward No. 1228, and Street Nos. 69, 71, and bounded on the east by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Line, on the west by the said Syed Mukri Street, on the north by the Sweeper's passage and beyond that the property appertaining to the Sad Tad Mosque, and on the south by the property belonging to Ismailji Shaikh Jivanji.

ON THE SAME DAY, AT 5-15 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

Lot No. 3.—All those two pieces or parcels of Government and Fazandari land or ground respectively with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Syed Mukri Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, the Government land being registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 864, and admeasuring 27 square yards and the Fazandari ground admeasuring 33 3/9 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of assessment under B Ward No. 1216, and Street Nos. 27-29, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Line on the west by the said Syed Mukri Street, on the north by the house appertaining to the Sad Tad Mosque, and on the south by the house of Hoosein Soheb Moorooker.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys, for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

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Bombay, 9th July, 1913.

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Paisley Flour is used mixed 1 part to 8 parts ordinary flour before adding other ingredients. It is made by Brown & Polson.

ARE ENGLISHMEN UNSOCIABLE?

VIEWS OF WELL-KNOWN PEOPLE.

"MARMADUKES" CAUSTIC COMMENTS.

Is England unsociable?

The question arises out of the experience which befel the Hon. Thomas Mackenzie, High Commissioner of New Zealand, when he visited England 24 years ago, says the "Daily Chronicle." Mr. Mackenzie (as he related few days ago) found the atmosphere of social London so frigid and uncongenial that he hastened away to America. Then he was an unknown but not unprosperous New Zealander; now, in his official position, he receives as many as seven invitations to dinner in a single night.

In response to the inquiry as to whether we are unsociable we have received the following views:—

LORD LONSDALE.

Australia and New Zealand are two of the most hospitable countries in the world to all Englishmen, and I am perfectly certain that all Englishmen would be only too ready to do anything they could to have entertained him (Mr. Mackenzie) if they had known he was here. That any Englishman could be accused of being unsociable is absolutely contrary to fact.

SIR JOHNSTON FORBES-ROBERTSON.

Do not think we are unsociable now, but 24 years ago we were apt to be at times rather off-hand with visitors.

MME. SARAH GRAND.

Self-interest rules socially here. Hearts are hard, wits dull and intellect unappreciated. But there is exchange of cutlets for cutlets. Riches are reverenced, poverty suspected. The English run no risk of entertaining angels unawares.

MR. WILL CROOKS, M.P.

Once the ice is broken we are not unsociable. There is no "new chum" cry with us, but it is not difficult, I think, to break the ice.

"MARMADUKE" (MR. C. E. JERNINGHAM).

Over a cigarette Mr. C. E. Jerninggham—who as "Marmaduke" of "Truth" pierced many of society's foibles with his witty shafts—discussed the question in a breezy manner.

From the depths of his armchair (writes a "Daily Chronicle" representative) he discharged the aphorism that this country is the paradise of the unsociable. "The ultimate expression of the spirit of unsociability is the 'best society' in London," he declared.

"Our American cousins," he pursued, "it must be admitted, have hitherto had a far warmer welcome than have our brothers from the overseas dominions—the American 'beauty' and millionaire had something to give to English society in exchange for its countenance; our own kith and kin visitor was supposed to have nothing substantial to return for the civilities which might be extended to him.

"It must be remembered that the patriotism which pays is the form of patriotism which society only really entertains," said Mr. Jerningham with a cynical smile. He turned to a volume at his elbow and, selecting a document, remarked, tapping it, "Ten years ago I received a letter from a distinguished overseas visitor who was visiting England at th etime of the Coronation. His wife accompanied him, and at the hotel where they stayed were an Australian statesman and a Canadian statesman, both of whom were to be present at the ceremony. In the letter occur these passages:—

OUTSIDE THE PALE.

We four frequently discussed our experiences. . . At every entertainment they (the statesmen) noticed that the intimate friends of their hosts and hostesses were generally American women, American millionaires, and rich South African speculators. The few fashionable men and women of London, together with these, might be described as the "house party," whilst the rest would be the Dominion representative and guests who were obviously considered to be outside the pale of society.

It occurred to us that Canada and Australia and other parts of the British Empire contained many beautiful and intelligent women and rich and able men, and that many of these occasionally visited England, whilst many of them were in London at the moment. We cannot conceive why these people should be generally ignored by society, whilst Americans and South Africans are received, made much of, and continually advertised.

The question has not been answered yet, and it puzzles thousands throughout the Empire.

The ruling class in England is encouraging Imperialism . . but whilst it implores the people to secure the affection of the Dominions and Colonies, it lavishes all its favours upon Americans and South Africans, and altogether ignores the Australians and Canadians and other Colonists who visit the Mother Country.

"What was written then by my correspondent," Mr. Jerningham commented, "is absolutely true to-day. Let me tell you an anecdote, which is authentic. Lady A. fell ill, and she was nursed and made well at the seaside residence of Lord and Lady B. As the train was leaving she put her head out of window and cried, 'Thank you so much for all you have done for me. I've had an awf'ly pleasant time. Good-bye, so sorry I can't see you in London.'

"That is the attitude of the English people who go to the Colonies for big game shooting and touring and who receive all kinds of civilities there. In effect they say 'So sorry that I can't see you in London.'

SOCIETY DOES NOT CHANGE.

"Mr. Mackenzie, of course, occupies a very high position now—different from that he occupied 24 years ago—and therefore it is not to be wondered at that he notices a considerable change in the treatment which he receives in London. Were he to gather together the experiences of his fellow Colonists who are at the moment here, some 6,000 I dare say, he would probably find that there has been no improvement so far as they are concerned.

"English society," he concluded, "has become reconciled to the conscript fathers who founded the United States; they do not appear yet to have become reconciled to the 'convict fathers who they imagine founded our self-governing colonies."

EUROPEAN CONFLAGRATION.

A STRANGE PROPHECY.

BY THE LATE COUNT TOLSTOY.

A correspondent gives what purports to be a prophecy made by the late Count Leo Tolstoy, shortly before his death, foreshadowing the bloody events of 1912-13 in Europe. The correspondent writes:—

Count Tolstoy, shortly before his death, in response to an oral message from the Tsar, sent to him a political prophecy, the substance of which follows. The Tsar forwarded the same to the Kaiser of Germany and the King of England.

"The events which I here reveal are of a universal character and must shortly come to pass. I see the form of a woman floating upon the sea of human fate. Nations rush madly after her, but she only toys with each. Her diamonds and rubies write her name "Commercialism". Alluring and bewitching she seems, but destruction and agony follow in her wake. Her breath reeks of sordid transactions; her voice is metallic in character and her look of greed is as so much poison to the nations who fall victim to her charms. She carries aloft the torches of universal corruption; one representing war, one bigotry, and hypocrisy, and the third law, that dangerous foundation of all unauthentic tradition. The great conflagration will start about 1912, set by the first torch, in the countries of South-Eastern Europe. It will develop into a destructive calamity in 1913. I see Europe in flames and bleeding and hear the lamentations of huge battlefields. But about the year 1915 a strange figure enters the stage of the bloody drama. He is a man of little militaristic training, a writer, but he will hold most of Europe in his grip by 1925. He is already walking the earth, a man of affairs. A mission is assigned him by a superior power."

"There is marked a new political era for the Old World; no empires and kingdoms, but the whole world will form a Federation of the United States of Nations."

"After 1925 I see a change in religious sentiments; the fall of the Church and the decline of the ethical idea. Then a great reform begins. It will lay the corner-stone of the Temple of Pantheism. God, Soul, Spirit and Immortality will be molten in a new furnace and will prepare the way for the peaceful beginning of a new ethical era. Political and religious disturbances have shaken the spiritual foundations of all nations, but I see each growing wiser. I see the passing show of the world-drama fade like the glow of evening upon the mountains and with one motion of the hand of "Commercialism" a new story begins."

[illegible]e Central Muslim Committee [illegible]nanimously decided to convene [illegible] Muslim University Foundation [illegible]ttee meeting at Aligarh on the [illegible]turday and Sunday ,26th and [illegible] July next. Members of the [illegible]tion Committee all over the [illegible] are invited to kindly attend [illegible] part in the deliberations, and [illegible] the date and time of arrival [illegible]b Ishak Khan, Honorary [illegible]y, Muslim University Com[illegible] Aligarh.

[illegible]our in office all day—Smok[illegible]? You probably have frequent [illegible]hes but they needn't last long—[illegible]'s Headache Cure gives quick [illegible].

INTERVIEW WITH M. POINCARE.

MESSAGE TO BRITISH PEOPLE.

The Paris Correspondent of the "Daily Mail," wrote on June 19:—

A business-like President. That is the impression with which one leaves the presence of M. Raymond Poincarè, President of the French Republic, who will arrive at Portsmouth on Tuesday next on an official visit to King George.

Alertness, quiet self-confidence, a remarkable fluency of expression, which is only the counterpart of an equal capacity for swift and accurate thought—these are the qualities which five minutes' conversation with M. Poincarè is sufficient to reveal. In private life, except during the frequent periods when he has filled posts under the Government of his country, M. Poincarè has earned renown at the French Bar.

But as I talked to him yesterday in his quaint little room in the Palace of the Elysee the association of ideas to which I found myself unconsciously impelled lay rather with a doctor than a barrister.

The President has about him that quiet suggestion of reserve power, of balanced judgment, real knowledge, and thorough-going efficiency which make up the aura of a master physician, and he was already shown that it is indeed with the devotion and foresight of a physician that he watches over France.

A man of no more than middle height, rather thick-set of figure, with the pale complexion which comes of a life spent chiefly at a desk or in the fatiguing atmosphere of crowded courts, very fine, rather wayward hair that is just turning grey, and dark, clear, lively eyes of the kind that never look bored or tired but are always taking notice of something the eyes of a man who finds life full and interesting. You have only to add a pleasant, unforced smile and the trained orator's habit of easy gesture and you have the new President of the French Republic as he sits there behind his gilded writing table receiving a guest in the most charming and unaffected manner possible.

"MY VISIT TO THE KING."

It is not often that a Chief of State is able to put himself into communication with the large public that is represented by the visit of a correspondent of a daily newspaper. "But I look forward with so keen a pleasure to my visit to the King of England next week," M. Poincarè said with emphasis to me yesterday, "that I ask you to express to the British public the gratification that it will be to me as President of the French Republic to come to their country. I trust that both peoples will look on the visit as one more symbol of the close ties of friendship and esteem that so happily unite them."

M. Poincarè talked on several topics during the quarter of an hour that he was good enough to spare to me at the beginning of a busy day.

M. Poincarè's career has been one to be set as a model before a young man starting life. He started with no advantages of wealth or family influence, yet at twenty-six he was a member of the Chamber of Deputies, at thirty-three a Minister, and at fifty-three he was called to fill the highest and most honourable position in France, to rule a great country, to walk as an equal in the presence of a King.

What are the secret rules of a life that has been so crowned with constant and cumulative success? But here another difficulty arises. M. Poincarè is too genuinely modest to talk willingly of himself or his career. "I have never accepted any advancement that has been offered to me," he said at last, as I pressed him, "unless I feel that I can serve my country by accepting. My friends have sometimes reproached me that I have refused posts that I have been asked to fill, though they even charge me with the power to shirk responsibility. It is not desire to avoid responsibility, but I have not coveted advancement for the sake of power."

THE PRESIDENT'S CAT.

As I talked with M. Poincarè I could not help making a mental contrast between him and the President of another great Republic whom I have had the privilege to behold more closely. A more striking comparison of type could not well be imagined than between Mr. Roosevelt—vehement, frank, dominant, half-hypnotising almost everyone with whom he came in contact, a super-man, of energy—and Mr. Poincarè—quite restrained, almost reserved, quietly efficient, effecting his purpose by power of reason rendered by imposition of will.

M. Poincarè is a man of few hobbies His life has been too full of work for him to have activity to spare. His few pleasure days have been passed in the country at the pleasant house which he has built on the little track of pine-clad hill-side overlooking the River Meuse, which his grandfather bought to give the future President the necessary qulifications to stand for election as a deputy for that constituency. There surrounded by pet dogs and with a beautiful Siamese cat—for he has been a lover of animals from childhood—M. and Mme. Poincarè go to pass an occasional week of rest and simple enjoyment of the quietest pleasures of the country.

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 7th July 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours :—

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the south-west Punjab and generally clear elsewhere. The air is damper than usual at Sirsa and drier at Ambala. Temperature is in defect except at Delhi and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri reports 0·40" of rain, skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the extreme southern districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess at Jhansi, Agra and Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Sind and clear or lightly clouded in Rajputana. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Both night and day temperatures are in defect in upper Sind. Night temperature is below normal at Jaipur also.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Local rainfhas fallen in West Central India; Neemuch has had 0·30". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in excess in west Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general except in the extreme eastern districts; Hoshangabad has had 0·59", Khandwa 0·79", Akola 1·48", Amraoti 0·35", Nagpur 0·33" and Chanda 0·90". Skies are moderately clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Ratnagiri has had 0·29", Mormugao 1·34" and Karwar 0·90". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal. Temperature is in defect in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Hyderabad and local rain in the north Bombay Deccan; Ahmadnagar has had 0·54", Nizamabad 0·85" and Hyderabad 0·67". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect at Nizamabad and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the west Coast of the Peninsula and in Hyderabad and the Central Provinces with the exception of the extreme eastern districts, and local in West Central India and the north Bombay Deccan. Isolated showers have occurred in the United Provinces and on the north Madras Coast. There has thus been a decrease both in area and amount of rainfall in the Deccan and West Coast. The precipitation reported from the Konkan is also much lighter today.

Nearly general rain is likely in Malabar; fairly general rain in the Konkan, the Central Provinces and Hyderabad; local rain in the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras Coast; some showers in the Bombay Deccan and West Central India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON MONDAY, the 7th of July, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN ARMA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (6th)	93·3	85·5	85	..	..	..
Jask	94·3	84·3	68	..	..	—0·05
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (6th)	91·3	83·6	88	..	..	—0·15
PUNJAB—						
Multan	96·8	75·3	66	0·07	3·55	+2·87
Rawalpindi	89·9	65·6	71	0·05	5·38	+1·94
Lahore	96·9	76·7	58	..	2·71	—0·23
Sirsa	96·2	72·6	61	..	8·76	+3·84
Ambala	95·5	75·9	68	..	10·62	+4·82
Delhi	98·5	75·8	75	..	6·43	+1·27
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	99·6	82·0	61	..	2·91	—1·67
Mainpuri	99·3	79·6	76	0·40	2·01	—1·26
Jhansi	99·1	82·5	55	..	1·68	—0·58
Cawnpore	91·6	80·6	70	..	5·98	+1·01
Allahabad	95·1	80·6	62	..	4·94	—2·61
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	104·1	80·8	52	..	0·82	+0·49
Karachi	97·0	81·6	80	..	0·06	—1·12
Ajmer	92·1	77·2	67	..	5·66	+1·98
Jaipur	96·2	72·6	61	..	3·04	+3·33
Kotah	97·1	78·6	60	0·09	3·20	—1·44
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Rajkot	96·5	75·0	89	..	3·70	+0·97
Dwarka	91·8	81·2	81	..	1·95	—1·35
Veraval	86·1	80·3	85	..	17·56	+12·80
Kalkot	97·3	71·8	77	..	9·48	+3·24
Bhavnagar	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pasni	93·6	76·8	78	..	22·95	+17·93
Surat	89·9	77·6	89	..	20·86	+9·23
Ahmedabad	95·6	75·7	76	..	11·87	+5·92
Deesa	96·3	69·9	67	..	7·29	+3·51
Neemuch	94·4	71·0	77	0·30	6·25	+0·52
Indore	90·6	72·1	84	0·18	8·32	+0·53
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	86·8	75·3	80	..	11·26	—0·33
Gangor	87·8	74·1	58	..	9·90	+0·16
Hoshangabad	92·1	77·4	87	0·59	6·48	—2·20
Khandwa	94·2	73·1	85	0·79	9·42	+2·39
Akola	91·7	74·3	84	1·48	9·12	+2·44
Amraoti	87·8	77·8	84	0·35	12·92	+2·45
Nagpur	86·6	74·3	81	0·33	13·56	+2·01
Chanda	86·0	75·0	92	0·90	13·47	+3·48
Raipur	86·7	57·6	94	..	8·09	—3·29
KONKAN—						
Bombay	82·4	75·1	88	..	32·60	+7·61
Ratnagiri	84·3	73·9	84	0·29	33·96	—3·77
Mormugao	78·9	72·7	95	1·30	38·06	+1·26
Karwar	77·2	72·8	95	0·90	48·21	—10·52
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	94·9	74·3	68	..	5·33	+0·28
Ahmednagar	88·6	68·5	81	0·51	13·28	+3·65
Poona	84·0	72·8	83	..	15·32	+9·45
Satpur	87·8	72·1	82	0·03	6·10	+0·31
Nasik	85·7	69·8	80	0·07	6·55	+2·63
Belgaum	76·8	66·5	91	..	9·91	—1·30
Ahmedabad	89·4	70·7	71	..	8·05	+1·63
Hissamabad (Indur).	83·4	71·7	90	0·85	14·21	+7·31
Hyderabad	82·3	71·2	90	0·67	5·69	+0·22
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	81·8	73·8	95	1·11	41·87	—5·42
Calicut	81·8	72·7	88	0·69	30·56	—11·25
Cochin	85·7	73·7	93	0·73	27·14	—7·23
Colombo	86·3	79·0	82	..	8·55	+0·06
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR AND NILGIRIS)—						
Kodaikanal	69·3	54·2	95	0·10	2·06	—3·84
Coimbatore	88·0	72·3	70	0·03	2·95	+0·59
Bellary	88·5	73·0	85	0·09	3·10	—0·85
Cuddapah	91·5	80·0	73	..	2·10	—0·78
Nellore	77·8	65·3	92	0·06	6·47	+2·67
Madras	88·9	76·8	81	..	1·46	—0·38
Vizagapatam	85·6	74·3	80	..	0·91	—0·86
Pamban	86·7	79·7	75	..	0·62	—1·18

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, July 7.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Orissa, West Coast and south of Hyderabad; fairly general in Assam Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Central India, west Central Provinces, north Madras coast; local in Burma, Bengal, West United Provinces, north Hyderabad, Madras and the Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in the Punjab Hills Kashmir, East Rajputana, Bombay, Deccan, Mysore and southeast Madras.

The principal amounts are:—Rangoon one and a half inches; Monywa two, Gauhati and Jessore one and half; Balasore two; False Point and Cuttack one; Akola one and a half; Chandi one; Marmugoa one and a half; Gulbarga one; Hyderabad half.

The Arabian Sea monsoon current weakened appreciably. The rainfall due to the Bay current has not been very heavy but this may be due to the formation of a storm off the north Madras coast.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in northeast of the Peninsula.

COMPULSORY RE-VACCINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In his minute to the report of the Committee appointed by the Corporation in regard to the enforcement of compulsory re-vaccination in our city Dr. K. E. Dadachanji says that.

"In England re-vaccination in the Post Office Staff is the rule" ('Bombay Chronicle" 7th July).

Your readers will, however, see from the following leaflet issued by the National Anti-Vaccination League of Great Britain which I trust you will be so good as to reproduce *in extenso* in your valued paper that *"candidates for the Post Office and for the Civil "Service generally may now get exemption from primary vaccination as formerly from re-vaccination.* The tendency in England, it will thus be seen, is to make vaccination less and lses compulsory.—Yours, etc.,

Jal Sorab Mirzan.

Cherag Office, Bombay 7th July.

ENCLOSURE.

VACCINATION IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

Successful candidates for employment in the Post Office or Civil Service generally are no longer required to be vaccinated. Here are the official particulars:—

The following notice appeared in the POST OFFICE CIRCULAR (No. 1958), OCTOBER 11th, 1910:—

VACCINATION OF CANDIDATES.

With reference to the notice of this subject in the Post Office circular of the 23rd of March, 1909, the Postmaster-General has decided that candidates for Post Office employment including those who have not undergone primary vaccination, may obtain exemption on making a statutory declaration (on Form Postmasters—No.282) that they conscientiously believe that vaccination would be prejudicial to their health. If the candidate is under 18 years of age, the statutory declaration must be made (on Form Postmasters—No. 282) by a parent or guardian. The word "vaccination" should be inserted in manuscript in place of "re-vaccination" in Forms Postmasters—Nos. 281 and 282 when exemption from primary vaccination is sought.

On October 16th, 1912, THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY, in reply to a question from Mr. George Lansbury, M.P., said:—"I am informed by the Civil Service Commissioners that they have arranged that candidates shall be informed that they may obtain exemption from vaccination by making a statutory declaration to the effect that they sincerely believe that vaccination would be dangerous to their health. If a candidate is under 18 years of age the declaration must be made by his parents." *See Parliamentary Debates October* 16th 1912. *Columns* 1919—1220).

From the above it will be seen that candidates for the Post Office and for the Civil Service generally may now get exemption from primary vaccination, as formerly from re-vaccination. The Civil Service Commissioners supply forms of objection.

Nervous and run down women are greatly benefited by Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It never fails to restore the lost energy and vitality necessary to women.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, BOMBAY, 6th July 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.		
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	inches	29·717
Temperature of Air	degrees	79·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	,,	76·7
Dew Point	,,	75·7
Relative humidity of Air	,,	0·890
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		7·0
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees	82·4
Minimum do. do.	,,	73·9
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		SSE, WSW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	94
Fall of Rain	inches	1·23
Total fall during month	,,	6·79
Total fall during year	,,	32·60
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 7th July	,,	0·00

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error, and reduced to 0·0 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8—45 a. m., Standard Time on the 7th July, 1913, was 29·996 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by ·118 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913	High water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	July.	h.	m.	ft. in.
Wed.	9	2	46	26 9
		3	16	28 6
Thurs.	10	3	44	26 4
		4	1	27 7
Fri.	11	4	52	25 11
		4	50	26 8
Satur.	12	m 6	10	25 9
		5	46 a	26 10
Sun.	13	m 7	33	25 11
		6	51 a	25 2

1913	Low water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	July.	h.	m.	ft. in.
Wed.	9	8	37	16 10
		9	35	17 3
Thurs.	10	9	30	18 2
		10	31	17 2
Fri.	11	10	31	19 7
		11	31	17 1
Satur.	12	m 11	51	20 7
Sun.	13	m 0	33	16 11
		1	20 a	21 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

July,	Sunrise.	Sunset.
9. (Wed.)	6h. 7m.	7h. 20 m.
10. (Thurs.)	6h. 8m.	7h. 20 m.
11. (Fri.)	6h. 8m.	7h. 20 m.
12. (Satur.)	6h. 8m.	7h. 19 m
13. (Sun.)	6h. 9m.	7h. 19 m

PHASES OF THE MOON :—Last quarter, June 26th, 11h. 10. 8 m. P. M.; New Moon, July 4th, 10h 36·2 m. A. M. First quarter, July 11th, 3h. 7·4 m. A. M.; Full Moon, 18th, 11h. 36·4 A. M.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. D., COMMANDING.

July 8.

447. *Arms.*—Orders having been received that the re-armament of the Corps with the short L. E. Rifles, all arms and equipment in possession of members to be returned to Head-Quarters at once. This applies to Rifles issued for match shooting.

448. *Signalling Class.*—The Signalling Class will parade on Friday, the 11th Instant at 7 A. M. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters. Dress.—Mufti.

449. *Miniature Range.*—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesday's and Friday's at 7 a. m.

450 *Resignation.*—No. 7147 Vol. W. A. Clark, "G" Company having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps.

451 *Leave.*—No. 6952 Vol. H. E. Standage, "G" Company is granted leave of absence from 16th June 1913 to 15th June 1914.

452 *Enrolments.*—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to companies as follows :—

No. 7491 Vol. F. V. Savage } "G" Co.
No. 7492 Vol. A. Jung. }

No. 7493 Cadet D. Forry, "I" Co.
No. 7494 Cyclist L. C. Cramer, "H" Co.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

July 7.

PAPER MARKET.

The Government Paper Market opened to-day at Rs. 96-0-6 for 31st July settlement, but was immediately closed on account of the rumour of the death of Shri Devkinandji—a high priest of the Vaishnavas who was held in high esteem by them. No sooner the business was suspended the authencity of his death became a subject of doubt. However, both the Paper and the Share Market had stopped working and there was no possibility of resuming it even in want of authentic information as the members of the Stock Exchange had already dispersed.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LIVERPOOL, July 7.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Opening Tone	Dull.
Estimated Sales	7,000
Total Imports	1,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Months.	Previous closing price.	Today's price.
J. A.	6·43	6·42
A. S.	6·35	6·34
S. O.	6·24	6·23
O. N	6·18	6·17
N. D.	6·14	6·13
D. J.	6·13	6·12
J. F.	6·13	6·12
F. M	6·14	6·13
M. A.	6·15	6·14

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

July 7.

The local market is dull with nothing doing except a small business in actuals by local mills, who have adopted a policy of buying hand to mouth as stocks are heavy. Speculation is also dull, with a waiting tendency, this is all but a natural order of things at present, when the atmosphere is fully charged with bearish sentiment.

Liverpool opener is worse by one point than expected.

The following are to-day's quotations :—

Growths.	1-inch.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals	..	14 2	..	25-1-14
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
H. G. Rajputana	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals	254	..	..	do.
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab	..	..	..	..
G. M. Khandeish	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpur, Kamptee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaum	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple	256-7	..	..	25-7-13
Do. do.	..	..	..	25-7-13
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomravati	..	..	..	..
M. G. Barsee, Purbani, Good Staple	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander,	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach	294/5	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	do.
Do. Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	292½	25-3-14
M. G. Surat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bhownagar	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	266	25-7-13
Westerns, Churka	..	..	268	do.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	272	do.
M. G. Miraj	..	..	286	do.
M. G. Compta	..	..	277	do.
H. G. Bhagalkote Bijapore	..	..	..	..
M. G. do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..

THE POONA BANK Ltd.

Audited account of the Poona Bank, Limited, for the year ending June 30th, 1913, including last balance shows a gross profit of Rs. 1,48,750-5-7 and deducting expenses for the year ending 30th June 1913 amounting to Rs. 66,719-12-11, leaves a balance of net profit of Rs. 82,030-8-8 which it is proposed to dispose of as under :—

Rs. 44,000 dividend to be paid on Preference shares at guaranteed rate of 6 per cent. and on Ordinary shares at 10 per cent. on their paid up Capital.

Rs. 30,000 to be carried to Reserve Fund making up the total of Reserve Fund to one lakh.

Rs. 8,030-8-8 balance to be carried to next year's account.

HALF-WEATHER WORKING DAY.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday, 5th July 1913, should be regarded as a Half Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE AT HOME.

LIFELESS MARKETS.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, June 20.

When I last wrote the Stock Exchange was just passing through an anxious settlement, and the first signs of improved prices and slight activity had appeared. But, as I pointed out, there is always a tendency to speculate for a fortnights' run at the commencement of every account, and it will cause no surprise to learn that the markets have fallen back into their old lifeless state. It is no exaggeration to say that for all practical purposes most departments have been dead throughout the week. Even the better tone at the first day or two of the new account was partly due to "bear" coverings. Canadian Pacifics continue to be the one lively element throughout the bourses of the world, and considering the continued forced liquidation by Berlin, and the adverse conditions in New York, have managed to hold their ground wonderfully. Fluctuations have been wide, for no sooner have heavy lines of Stock been thrown on the market than investors have been found to take them up, with the result that recoveries have been immediate. Again, I must point out one of the special conditions that account for the continental selling of Canadian Pacifics. It must he remembered that within about two years the capital has been increased from $180,000,000 to $260,000,000. This additional capital which was issued at a high premium, went among comparatively small people, whose sufferings during recent hard times fully accounts for the necessary relief of selling their stock. Another adverse advent has been increased wages. But it is a question whether this latter consideration would have had any effect had money conditions in Europe been favourable and the position in New York less depressing. But apart from the excellent outlook for the Canadian Pacific Company as an investment, those who have bought with the knowledge that they can hold the stock during these times of temporary fluctuation should see a considerably higher quotation when an improved condition characterises the bourses and money markets of the world.

HOME RAILS.

Thanks to the attacks on our money market on Berlin account to which I referred last week, there have been times when a 5 per cent. Bank Rate has been discussed. Fortunately, the Bank of England Directors have not found it necessary to take such drastic measures, and, had it not been for this German demand, rates in Lombard Street might have shown an easier state of things than had been the case for some time. It is not a bad sign that, despite the paucity or almost entire absence of business, Home Rails have shown an improved level of quotations. These securities have a habit of reflecting the undercurrent of feeling in the Money Market. Brighton A, on the whole, have attracted most attention and been the favourite among the passenger lines. At the time of writing the price stands at 90. South Eastern Deferred at 58½, Great Northern Deferred 52, and Great Central at 35, all show an improvement of about one point since the close of the last account. A story of an agreement for closer working relations between the Metropolitan and the Great Northern and City railway, accounted for a better quotation in the former stock at 35.

The fraternity, commonly nicknamed "The knowing ones," talk of a boom in Yankees. Now-a-days the word "boom" is used on the smallest provocation. There are reasons to suppose that a spurt may take place, probably owing to "bear" coverings, but the whole position in Wall Street is too speculative for the foreigner. Throughout other departments of the Stock Exchange there has been nothing to call for comment.

THE RAND MINES.

That there is more than one opinion regarding the Rand Gold Mining industry is shown by the speech made by Mr. Schumacher at the Rand Mines meeting. Mr. Schumacher denied the common impression that the mines grow poorer at depth. Certainly, the figures he quoted left an opposite impression on his hearers. He gave as an example the Crown Mines Company, which has over 10,900,000 tons of ore reserves, containing gold worth nearly 15,000,000 sterling, and a working profit in sight of 6,000,000 sterling, even assuming the present working cost to be continued. This of course, is an exceptional case, but the figures are certainly very remarkable. The ore reserves of thirteen companies controlled by the Rand Mines amount to 32,000,300,000 tons and contain gold estimated at 50,000,000 sterling. Much more had Mr. Schumacher to say, and those interested might do worse than obtain copies of his speech and compare it with the many expressions of opinion on the other side.

THE ADVANCE OF WIRELESS.

In view of the interest of Marconis just now, I draw attention to the report of the Marconi International Marine Communication Company which has just been issued. This subsidiary owns and works the Marconi installations on sea going passenger and merchant ships. The number of ships equipped and worked in 1912 rose to 580 and at the present time the number is no less than 690. This increase has been largely due to the Titanic disaster which, whatever tragic circumstances attended it, at least resulted in a rapid spread of the Marconi system among sea going ships. For instance, at the end of the year preceding the Titanic disaster there were only 350 ships fitted with the Marconi patents. For 1910 the total revenue amounted to £40,535, during 1911 it rose to £64,166, and last year reached £100,323. Outgoings in 1910, amounted to £29,760 and a 5 per cent. dividend was paid. For last year 10 per cent. has been distributed. The present Marconi Company owns practically all the shares in this subsidiary, and when the time is ripe they will no doubt be offered to the public through the Stock Exchange in the same manner as were those of the American Company.

RUSSIAN TRADE MORALITY.

His Majesty's Consul-General at Odessa, in his report on the trade of that district has some very pertinent remarks to make as to the business morals of the country. Seeing the quantity of British capital that is finding its way to Russia too much attention cannot be paid to reports of this kind. The bankruptcy laws facilitate fraudulent bankruptcies, and the honest trader has a hard struggle to make a living. Unfortunately, this holds true to some extent in other countries. The Consul-General goes on to describe the dishonest traders modus operandi; he works on a 5 per cent. profit for a few years, thereby getting the bulk of his special line of trade into his hands and then goes bankrupt, eventually paying about four shillings in the pound. Sometimes a firm can escape liability for its debts by changing its name. The newly named firm, which may be the same as the original firm in everything except name, cannot be sued for the liabilities of the former. Another warning comes from Mr. J. Greaves, British Vice-Consul at Berdinask. He says an ever increasing number of tradespeople in Russia make a purpose of systamatic swindling. They stop payment without declaring themselves bankrupt, and offer five or six shillings in the pound. The law offers no satisfaction or compensation, and the unfortunate creditors are bound to accept half a loaf as better than no bread. It is satisfactory to be able to add that steps are being taken to deal with some of these evils that exist in Russia, and that the committees being formed for the purpose are largely composed of men of undoubted standing in the business world.

THE B. B. AND C. I.

Among the interesting reports that have just appeared is that of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central Indian Railway Company, for the second half of 1912. The nett earnings showed a falling off of Rs. 88,68,000, a fact chiefly due to comparison with the Coronation Durbar traffic of 1911. Taken on the whole year the results are regarded as extremely good, and enables an increasing dividend of one-half per cent. The system of which the Bombay, Baroda, Central is now a part, has a total length of 3,560 miles, including the lines worked by native States other companies, which are 784 miles long.

Anything that Sir William Lever has to say on the relation between capital and labour is of special interest, for with the one exception of Lord Furness, no one has done so much for the principles of co-partnership as has the founder of Port Sunlight. Consequently great attention has been paid to an address he delivered on Tuesday at the Institute of Directors. Co-partnership, explained Sir William, was to him a subject of keen interest, to which he had given the greatest study. He went on to say that the ordinary commercial relationship between the employer and employed was the one system which had stood the test of time. The employee was practically a debenture holder in the business in which he was employed. It was important that the employer should be a strict businessman, and not a philantrophist. It had behoved capital to remember that any conflict between capital and labour was better settled by an adjustment than by a conflict. Sir William went on to point out the necessity of supreme authority being in the hands of men of the highest training, and the absurdity of appointing the rank and file to such positions. He also pointed out how necessary it was to take competition into consideration when dealing with the relation between the employer and the employed, and that wages should be at the rate current in the district in any co-partnership scheme, but the workers must recognise that although the article they produce might be of value to-day, in a week or two it might not be marketable, as its value was lost.

INDIAN PROSPERITY.

The prosperity of your country is reflected in many ways over here. At the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Indian and General Investment Trust, Sir Henry King pointed to the difficulty of getting a substantial return on Indian Investments owing to the satisfactory state of your trade. The Company's Indian investments had been reduced during the year by £11,180, while other investments had been increased to £24,500. Of course, the realisations that accounted for this were largely to secure profits and the result transferred to non-Indian securities, which not only yield a better return at their present quotation, but will more than likely reach a higher price when matters mend in the Western world. It is certainly hard to obtain suitable investments just now in India, and nothing is more remarkable at the present time than the fact that while, here in London, and in most other centres, the rate of interest is rising, in India the tendency is in the other direction. There must be some other reason beyond the increasing prosperity of the people, and the increase of local capital.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 6.

S. S. Dido	Williams	Hull	June 4
S. S. Baroda	Horscroft	Busreh	June 22
S. S. Kasara	Morrison	Busreh	June 26
S. S. Sildra	Byne	Calcutta	June 23
S. S. Arcadia	Barcham	Shanghai	June 17

July 7.

S. S. Scindia	Kelso	Liverpool	June 13
S. S. Hoseinee	Fanning	Aden	June 24
S. S. Shirala	Peck	Calcutta	June 13
S. S. Breconian	Jones	Calcutta	June 24

DEPARTURES.

July 7.

S. S. City of Lahore	McFee	Karachi
S. S. Clan Shaw	Hunter	Cochin

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Monday :—

S. S. Carthusian	Davies	Barrow-in-furnes
S. S. Luzon Maru	Yamamoto	Kobe
S. S. Llandrindod	Parker	Hull and Antwerp

The following vessels began to load on Monday :—

Steamer	Arcadia	for China
Baron	Balfour	for Philadelphia
"	Kybfels	for Hamberg

S. S. Dido:—The Wilson Line steamer Dido, 3,127 tons, Captain G. Williams arrived in the harbour on Sunday from Hull June 4th with a general cargo.

S. S. Baroda:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Baroda, 3,398 tons, Captain A. Horscroff, arrived in the harbour on Sunday from Busreh June 22nd with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Kasara:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kasara, 505 tons, Captain W. C. Morrison, arrived in the harbour on Sunday from Busreh June 26th, with a general cargo, 55 cases opium and passengers.

S. S. Sildra:—The steamer Sildra, 2,097 tons, Captain E. Byne, arrived in the harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, June 23rd, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Arcadia:—The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arcadia, 3,513 tons, Captain S. Barchum, arrived in the harbour on Sunday from Shanghai June 17th with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Scindia:—The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, 3,254 tons, Captain N. M. Kelso, arrived in the harbour on Monday from Liverpool June 13th with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Hoseinee:—The Asiatic Co.'s steamer Hoseinee, 994 tons, Captain M. Fanning arrived in the harbour on Monday from Aden June 24th, with a cargo of salt.

S. S. Shirala:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Shirala, 3,400 tons, Captain E. N. Peck, arrived in the harbour on Monday from Calcutta June 13th with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Breconian:—The steamer Breconian, 2,577 tons, Captain D. Jones, arrived in the harbour on Monday from Calcutta June 24th with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Clan Shaw:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Shaw, 2507 tons, Captain J. C. Hunter, sailed on Monday for Cochin with ballast.

S. S. Luzon Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Luzon Maru, 2968 tons, Captain H. Yamamoto, will sail to-day for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S. S. Llandrindod:—The steamer Llandrindod, 2441 tons, Captain J. M. Parker, will sail to-day for Hull and Antwerp, with a general cargo.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Egypt, with the outward Mail of the 27th ultimo left Aden at 2 p.m. to-day and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Devanha, left Hongkong at 1 p.m. on Saturday the 5th instant.

VESSELS IN PORT.

MONDAY, July 7, 1913.

P. DOCK.

Shed. Steamer	Capt	Agents
A. City of Athens	Knaut	K. N. & Co.
B. Lindenfels	Mitter	W. & A.G. & Co.
F. Konig	Coltzen	A. Strandes & Co.
G. Melics	Kundsen	F. F. Cambell & Co.
K. City of Agra	Buck	E. N. & Co.
M. Mahronda	Armstrong	K. N. & Co.
N. Carthusien	Davis	V. M. & Co.
O. Miramichi	Chisholm	T. M. & Co.
P. Clan Macfarlane	Swaneton	J. V. & Co.
R. Elmroor	Williamson	M. & A.G. Co

V. DOCK.

1. Schwarzenfels	Kettwich	W. & A. G. & Co.
2. Circassia	Osborne	W. & A. G. & Co.
3. Sicilia	Reinkl	Rubattino Line.
4. Palamcotta	Elton	M. M. & Co.
5. Taiyabi	Kass	A. M. Jeewanji
6. Rotenfels	Goose	W. & A. G. & Co.
7. Nippon	Tantoulne	A.L. S. N. & Co.
8. Llandrindod	Parker	J. M. & Co.
9. Shinyo Maru	Dhums	N. Y. K.
10. & 11. Chupra	Macfadyen	M. M. & Co.
12. & 13. Himalaya	Evans	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
14. Lhasa	Penny	M. M. & Co.
15.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

Head Office:—BOMBAY.

Annual Premiums, payable throughout Life, to assure Rs. 1,000 at Death.

Age next birthday.	With Profits. Rs. a.
20	21-10
25	24-2
30	27-4
35	31-5
40	36-11
45	43-14

These Premiums would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only.

Prospectus and Proposal Forms may be obtained from—

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,

FREE OF COST.

CARTONS CONTAINING:—

Sample tin of "Nestle" Brand Condensed Milk, "Nestle" Milk Food, and "Kohler's" Pure Soluble Cocoa, on receipt of 3 anna stamp to defray postage and packing.

(Without "Nestle" Milk Food sample 2 anna stamp only). Application to.

" B. C.," P. O. Box 333, BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co. (INDIA), LTD.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS, **BOMBAY.**

Importers of Petroleum and its products: Sole Importers of the world famous "SHELL" Motor Spirit.

KEROSINE BRANDS.

	Per case. Rs. a. p.
Shell Case Oil 150°	... 5 8 0
	Per two tins. Rs. a. p.
Anchor Brand 125°	... 4 8 0
Rising Sun Brand 125°	. 4 7 0
Ship Brand 125°	... ... 4 5 0
Bull Brand 125°	... ... 4 0 6
Swan Brand 125°	... 3 12 6

Bulk prices of 125° oil are 10 annas less than the above in each instance.

BRITAIN'S BEST
Small Car
10/12 H. P. BELSIZE 4 Cyl.
WITH 3 SEATED TORPEDO
BOSHMAGNETO
DETACHABLE WIRE WHEELS
Rs. 4850 SOLE AGENTS: HILL SAWYER & Co.,
BOMBAY. DELHI. CALCUTTA. MADRAS.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGE.

SMITH—BOUGHEY.—On the 10th June, 1913, at St. Jude's Church, South Kensington, by the Rev. A. H. F. Boughey, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Prebendary Eardley-Wilmot, M.A., Vicar of the Parish, Alan Kenyon Smith, Indian Civil Service, to Gertrude Mary (Minta), daughter of Colonel George F. O. Boughey, C.S.I., retired, late Royal Engineers.

DEATHS.

CHAPMAN.—On the 5th June, 1913, at Grayingham, Worthing, Louisa Chapman, widow of Charles Edward Chapman, late of the Bengal Civil Service, aged 73.

GARRARD.—On the 6th June, 1913, at 50, Grange Park, Ealing, Francis Thomas Garrard, Major M.N.I., aged 89.

ROSE.—On the 2nd July, 1913, at 1, Streete Court Road, Westgate-on-sea, Kent, Esther Matilda Rose, late of Madras and Ootacamund, aged 77.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Harwood League Football, Y.M.C.A. vs. G. I. P. Ry. Cooperage, 5-45.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.
Kanara Saraswati Vilas Dramatic Amateurs, Ripon Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

Wednesday, July 9.

Municipal Standing Committee, 2-9 p.m.
Salle Francaise. Lantern Lecture by Prof. P. L. Charlier, on The Art of Drawing, part I, 6-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

July 8, 1913.

NEW HIGH COURTS.

It is generally understood that two new High Courts for India will be instituted in the near future. The question of a High Court for the new province of Behar and Orissa has already been under discussion for some time and though objections, some of them worthy of consideration, have been advanced against the proposal, there can be no question as to the legitimacy of the demand of the new province for a High Court of its own at Bankipore. While, on the one hand, there may be some ground for the fears that have been expressed in certain quarters that the establishment of a new High Court, exercising jurisdiction which at present belongs to the High Court of Bengal, may affect to some extent the prestige which the latter institution now enjoys, and that a High Court in Bankipore will not be so accessible to the inhabitants of certain districts in the new province as the one in Calcutta; on the other hand, it is undoubtedly desirable that each province as the Empire should be self-contained and enjoy all the prestige and advantage which the possession of a High Court can give it. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Chief Justice of Bengal, and his brother judges have, it is understood, expressed their clear approval of the project, and the scheme in its final form is, we believe, now before the Home Office. The scheme, which Sir Louis Dane is understood to have prepared before his retirement, for the raising of the Punjab Chief Court to the status of a High Court is, it is believed, also regarded favourably at Simla, and it is possible that the Government of India may take advantage of the impending retirement of Sir A. Reid, early in the cold weather, to put in his place a Barrister-Judge of eminence, who will ultimately be the Chief Justice of a new High Court of the Punjab. There are also faint symptoms of an agitation for the raising of the Chief Court of Lower Burma to a High Court. It would be eminently satisfactory if the Government were to take the oportunity of confering this benefit upon the public of Burma, as well as of the Punjab. The High Court Act passed a year ago has conferred the power on the Government of India to create new High Courts, and we think Lord Hardinge will be well advised to use this power in the instances we have quoted. The fact is, that the existence of these Chief Courts, to which men who are not trained lawyers can be appointed as Chief Judges, which are too closely under the control and influence of the Provincial Executive, and have hitherto failed to attract to themselves a judicial bench of strong calibre, are somewhat of an anachronism, and these provinces ought to be freed from the handicap which their existence imposes.

It would be well, too, if, while the matter is under consideration, the Government of India and the Secretary of State could be persuaded to reconsider the whole question of the future control of High Courts and the administration of justice generally in India. The High Court of Bengal is at present the only one which is in direct relationship with the Government of India, a relationship which has very wisely been retained after the raising of the province to the status of a Presidency Government. The High Courts of Bombay and Madras, on the other hand, are in direct relationship with the provincial governments, while that of Allahabad enjoys the distinction of being practically under the direct control of the Lieutenant-Governor. Provincial autonomy is desirable in executive matters and matters of general administration, but it is essential that the administration of justice should be free, as far as possible, from the exercise of any sort of indirect influence by the Provincial Executive. Therefore, we feel it to be desirable that the High Courts of all the provinces should in this respect be placed on the same footing as that of Bengal. The Government of India has in recent times steadily increased the powers and responsibilities of provincial rulers and this is a process that is likely to continue. But this increase of the executive powers of Governors and Lieutenant-Governors ought to be accompanied by the complete freedom of the High Court from the control, direct or indirect, of the provincial governments. It is not desirable, however, that this should be done unless some new machinery is set up for the exercise of this Imperial control in the administration of justice. The executive of the Government of India, as at present constituted, is no less dangerous than that of a local administration.

MAHOMEDANS AND LEARNING.

Learning for its own sake has been an immemorial tradition in the Orient and Mahomedans have certainly been no exception to the rule. Whether, in the case of these latter, respect for culture and academic erudition are a loan from the earlier civilisation of Persia may be a moot point; it may be considered, with some investigators of antiquity, like Brokemann and Goldziher, that the roots of the science of history, as cultivated in the Middle Ages by the Moslems, lay in pre-Mahomedan Iran; there is however no question that, not only the Umayyad and Abbaside khalifs, but nearly all their dynastic successors were active cherishers of "bookworms." A remarkable feature of the predilection for the earnest student's unremunerative labours consists in the more or less impartial favour which non-Moslems enjoyed at the hands of Mahomedan patrons, along with the most ardent exponents of the faith under the Moghal dynasties of Hindustan. It is surprising how little is generally known of the graciousness manifested by the Imperial throne of Delhi towards Hindu men of learning. At the same time, it has also to be borne in mind that, considerable as the number is of historians, geographers, astronomers, and translators who were professors of Islam, by no means an insignificant share was taken by Hindu authors in the development of Persian, and latterly Urdu letters. History was the forte of the Mahomedan. A love for it was bred in the bone. Aurangzeb endeavoured by an autocratic edict to smother history, but the noble instinct persisted in the annalist, who has left to us the narrative which passes under the sobriquet, bestowed on him by contemporaries who knew of Khafi Khan, the "Concealed." The Hindu gave the rein to his hereditary imagination and delighted the Court as much with his subtle verbal ingenuities as he smoothed the path of the courtly scribe who would indite respectful representations for the humblest direct to the sovereign, between whose will and its accomplishment few ventured to interpose. It is to be regretted that works like the "Insha" of Madoo Ram are not studied by the enquiring leisured class which is fortunately springing among Indians. On the other hand it is a matter of congratulation that liberally educated Hindus are taking to a scientific investigation of the period of history immediately preceding the British dominance. There is abundant material in Persian for it. The eight portly volumes by Elliot and Dawson are only a laborious and entrancing index to the enormous store-house of Persian chronicles of medieval India.

Kumar Narendra Nath Law in the July issue of the "Modern Review" searches in these old archives for evidences of imperial solicitude for promotion of learning during the Tughlak period. His contribution is a testimony to revived interest, and that along approved modern lines, in history nearer home. Here, too, are indications of an absence of that unreasoning bigotry commonly associated with Moslem sway. The interest of Feroze Taghlak in the Asoka pillars which he removed to Delhi, or rather Ferozabad, from a distance of 180 miles, where they lay, is the interest of an enlightened ruler evinced in the vestiges of a by-gone age and of a creed with which his own was not reconcilable. The story of the transport of the enormous and at the same time fragile monolith in those days, when modern mechanical contrivances were unknown exhibits the inventive genius which is the child of necessity. As soon as the Sultan saw one of the pillars, he made up his mind to convey it to his own capital, and there "erect it as a memorial to perpetuate his own memory and excite the admiration of future generations." Orders were issued to the people in the neighbourhood and also to the soldiers to supply the means. "Quantities of silk cotton were placed round it so that when the surrounding earth was removed it fell gently on the bed prepared for it. It was encased in reeds and raw skins from top to bottom." But for further details we must refer the curious reader to the Mahomedan historian, or rather his English interpreter, or better still the Bengali scholar, who renders easy of access an episode in the fascinating history of one of the columns of Asoka, a venerable monument which has long outgrown the limited circle of Hindu or Moslem interest.

THE IMPORTANCE OF PERSIA.

The Balkan war for the nonce has completely overshadowed England's substantial interest in Persia, as shown by us yesterday with the help of the not too illuminating last Blue-book. Unfortunately the question has failed to call forth that interest even in India which its proximity to the unhappy land might be expected to have evoked. Direct news through British spheres of influence is sparse and unreliable and it is significant that important intelligence from South Persia filters to us more rapidly through Russian than British sources. It is highly instructive to compare the trade figures supplied by our Consuls with those furnished by the Russian agents. Russia herself admits that England's stake in Iran is at least half in volume to its own, the British trade with Persia being represented by twenty-six per cent. and its own by fifty-five of the whole. Then at a long distance follows Turkey with six while France's concern in Persia is measured by one per cent. Of the rest of the powers that count Germany represents no more than one and Italy 8 per cent. nearly the same as Afghanistan. Thus more than half the commercial transactions of Persia with the outer world are in Russian hands, a quarter in British and the last quarter is divided among the other countries of Europe and Asia, America having no direct trade relations with Persia. It is clear evidence further of Russian energy in recent times that to-day the Tsar's dominions enjoy double the volume of trade in this direction of what they had a brief ten years ago.

More critical than the material condition is the state of the popular mind in Persia. There is no doubt still a strong undercurrent of impotent patriotism in the land of anarchy but it is rapidly changing into an open expression of despair. Despite what that excellent and most sympathetic authority Professor Browne and his Persia Society, urge, from the sources of information at our disposal it is hard to be sceptical about the real sentiment of Iran to-day. If popular feeling could voice itself in newspapers, it would not be long before we encountered overt hints to Britain to liberate the harassed long-suffering populace from the unspeakable miseries of the prolonged absence of organised Government. As regards Turkey there was never much love lost between the two Islamic countries, and it is a notorious fact that the Turkish oppression of Persian pilgrims to their Shia shrines has made the latter unambiguously declare its preference of Russian to Turkish misrule. It is satisfactory that enlightened Persians are convinced first that England does not covet one inch more of alien soil, and secondly that it is the Russo-British compact which has kept the Cossack at a respectable distance from Teheran.

THE DUTY OF AN ADVOCATE.

The attacks which have been made upon Sir Edward Carson and Mr. F. E. Smith for accepting briefs in the Marconi Libel case, on behalf of the brother of the Attorney-General, to which we referred the other day, have led to a very interesting correspondence in the "Times". Both Sir Edward Carson and Mr. F. E. Smith have contributed to the correspondence convincing and unanswerable refutations of the allegation that, in accepting these briefs, which were in a sense against the political interests of their party, they did anything incompatible with their honour as barristers or politicians. On the contrary it is clear that they acted in accordance with the best traditions and etiquette of the Bar, and men who cannot appreciate that a counsel would be failing in this duty, if he refused to accept a brief on political grounds, must be blinded in an extraordinary degree by party prejudice. Mr. F. E. Smith in his impressive letter puts one aspect very cogently in the following passage.

Political issues constantly present themselves for decision in the Law Courts. In the overwhelming majority of cases juries have done their duty indifferently between the parties, treating their own views upon politics as immaterial. How long do you think this state of things will endure if every Conservative case is to be presented by Conservative advocates and resisted by Liberal advocates, and every Liberal case conversely resisted by Conservative advocates?

An advocate in fact, is, as the name implies, one whose office engages him to say for everybody the best that can be said for him before the courts. Otherwise he will be a witness to the court as to the merits of the case. It is as essential too for an advocate, in cases where political conditions intervene, if he is appearing in a cause which coincides with his own party predilections, that he should divest himself for the time being of all his own personal political bias, as when he accepts a brief on the other side.

EDUCATION IN BARODA.

The Report on Public Instruction in Baroda for 1911-12, which has just been issued, is an eminently satisfactory one, indicating as it does, the remarkable progress made in the State in all branches of education within recent years. The Baroda College, which is affiliated to the Bombay University for the full course in Arts and Science, had, during the year under report, 389 students on its roll against 329 in the previous year. There are three high schools, at Baroda, Pattan and Umreli respectively, attended by 1623 students against 1627 during the previous year. There are also Anglo-Vernacular Schools, Grant-in-aid schools, an Art school, Technical schools, Musical schools, Girls' schools, and 2,912 Primary schools teaching 1,80,645 pupils. During the year under report, owing to famine, the effects of which were markedly perceptible in the Kadi and Umreli Divisions, 103 schools had, unfortunately, to be closed but as soon as the period of famine was over the schools were re-opened. The genesis of the primary education movement in Baroda is highly interesting, the policy of the Baroda authorities being to open a village school wherever it is possible to get together fifteen children to attend. The Report mentions that this year will witness the opening of several such schools, so that every village in this progressive State may have its own school. It is remarkable to note, that so far the State has provided schools for 18,54,504 out of a total population of 20,29,320, a task the magnitude of which will be readily recognised even by captious critics who question the quality of the free and compulsory education given in these schools. The word "compulsory" has to some a sinister meaning, but the compulsory education in Baroda is purely benevolent, intended for the welfare of the people themselves, the punishment being simply deterrent. The Gaekwar takes a personal and active interest in this movement and is always ready, we are told, to make large grants towards its success. As regards the education of girls the interesting fact is recorded that there are at present more than seventy thousand girls attending 351 primary schools. The number of girls in the higher classes, we are told, are going up steadily, a fact which shows that the agricultural population in Baroda is now fairly on the road to an improved social system and a higher standard of living.

THE LIBRARY MOVEMENT IN BARODA.

A notice of Mr. Masani's excellent Report on Education in Baroda would be incomplete without a reference to the library movement in Baroda with a view to bring within the easy reach of the masses the literary treasures of both East and West. The Central Library Department was organised in 1910 for the purpose of developing and guiding the library activities in the State, the ultimate object being to create a taste for reading among the people. The Department has been fully occupied in founding new libraries, in converting subscription libraries into free libraries, in sending out travelling libraries and in reorganising the Central Library at Baroda. At present there are more than 300 public libraries in the State that are either free or in the process of being free. There are 39 towns which have more than 4,000 inhabitants. All except three have now public libraries. Out of 100 villages with a population from 2,000 to 4,000 inhabitants, 71 have public libraries, while out of 326 smaller villages, as many as 119 have got such facilities. In February last year the experiment of sending out travelling libraries was commenced by the Department. Boxes containing about 30 books are kept in a village for three months, and a full report of the number of readers is called for. Thus the taste for reading spreads, bringing enlightenment and knowledge to the homes of the Gaekwar's humblest subjects.

DAY BY DAY.

A striking function among the many arranged for the Royal visit to Lancashire this month will be the opening by the King of the Gladstone Dock at Bootle. It is especially fitting that the name should thus be commemorated, for we are now in the centenary year of the great opening up by "John Gladstone of Liverpool," as the illustrious Liberal statesman's father was proud to sign himself, of the shipping trade between the Mersey and the Far East. It was in March, 1814 that, as a consequence of a modification of the East India Company's chartered monopoly, "John Gladstone and George Grant, of Liverpool, Merchants," were the first firm in the kingdom to apply to the Government for a licence for their ship, the Kingsmill, to proceed to the East Indies, and, securing this on the very earliest day of the issue, they sent out their vessel in the following May under the protection of a naval convoy from Spithead. A year later the Kingsmill was the first Liverpool ship to return from Bengal to the Mersey laden with Indian goods. It was just three months after the crowning mercy of Waterloo; and Lancashire now, in perpetuating in this way the name of Gladstone, may wonder, remarks the "Westminster Gazette" whether the victory of commerce or of carnage has stood the county in the long run in greater stead.

Earl Brassey, who distributed the prizes at Templegrove School, Eastbourne, during the mail week remarked that his son-in-law, Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay, owed, in a considerable degree, his success in life to cricket and horsemanship, lawn tennis, and other games in which he was very proficient. When he was called upon to take office as lord-in-waiting the kindly relations in which he was privileged to be placed with the Sovereign were due, says "Truth," at least in some degree, to the fact that he played a rattling good game of tennis and was a favourite partner of the King at that game.

The Joint Honorary Secretary of the Ghatkoper Residents' Association informs us that there has been a recrudescence of thefts and burglaries in that suburb. Last year the residents of Ghatkoper were greatly perturbed by a series of cleverly planned burglaries in their district, with the result that vigorous police measures were taken and things quieted down. On the 12th of May last, however, a petty theft was committed, followed by another on the 5th of June. Both these cases were reported to the police. Further, on Saturday last a daring burglary was committed in Tokershi Mulji's bungalow, not far from the police station, and jewellery to the value of Rs. 800 was taken away. The thieves, it apears, opened the back verandah by breaking the lock and entered the house by removing three iron bars of the side window. Our correspondent suggests that the small police force in Ghatkoper should be increased.

A correspondent writes to us from Gamdevi complaining, that a lunatic who spends the whole day in pacing to and fro in Harvey Road and Watchagandhi Road, and has been doing so for some time past, now that the rains have commenced, nightly takes refuge in the *Obla* of our correspondent's premises. He is reluctant to eject the man, especially in the sort of weather that has been prevalent of late, and is anxious to know a way out of the dilemma. The ordinary course in such a matter, is of course, to bring it to the notice of the police, but this it appears our correspondent has already done without result. He says he has addressed two letters to the Police Commissioner, but has not received an acknowledgment of either. This seems very extraordinary. Obviously if the man is without relatives or friends he ought to be taken charge of by the Police, with a view to his committal to the public asylum.

One of the largest and most successful of recent Indian gatherings, says our London correspondent was that held on June 14, at the Criterion Restaurant, when the Indian students resident in England held a reception in honour of Mr. Rabindranath Tagore. Almost all the well-known members of the London Indian Community were present, as well as a number of Anglo-Indians. Special interest attached to the presence of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, whose English poems have made her well-known to many people in this country. Mrs. Naidu was very appropriately selected to make a little speech to Mr. Tagore before he was garlanded, and as she always speaks with equal point and grace, her little address was highly appreciated. The poet's reply was touched with his characteristic humour and modesty. He made a brief speech also at the Meeting of the Association formed to send Indian girl graduates to England for training as teachers, which was held at the house of Sir Krishna Gupta a day or two ago.

A London correspondent reminds us that the late Canon Barnett was among the first of those English public men who signed the circular issued by the India Civil Rights Committee four years ago when protests were made in Parliament and out against the exercise of the Deportation Ordinance. Canon Barnett did not take a part in the agitation: his own concerns were sufficiently absorbing; but the fact that he lent the support of his name to the Committee is evidence that his interests travelled far beyond the social affairs with which as a rule he occupied.

The following rainfall statistics have been registered at Colaba Observatory:

Fall for 24 hours ended 8 a.m. July 7 nil.

Fall since June 1 32.60 in.

Excess over average since June 1 7.61 ins.

Fall from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. July 7 nil.

The following are the rainfall statistics as registered on other gauges in Bombay:—

Rain Gauges.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 8th July 1913.	Total since June 1st 1913.
	In. cts.	In. cts.
E. G. Hospital ..	0·03	38·76
G. T. Hospital ..	0·01	39 24
J. J. Hospital ..	0·05	40·08
Sion Factory ..	....	....

Exceedingly fine weather once more prevailed in Bombay yesterday and the sky was practically cloudless. A breeze rendered the temperature pleasantly cool throughout the day.

Two attacks and two deaths from plague were reported in Bombay City during the twenty-four hours ended at six a.m., on Monday, Byculla and Mahim respectively being responsible for the former two cases. There were also three deaths and one attack of small-pox reported during the same period. The total mortality from all causes was 80, as against 110 of the corresponding period of last year and 75 of that of the year before. Of the 1,374 rats caught on Saturday, 16 were found to be plague infected.

LADY WILLINGDON.

VISIT TO POONA INSTITUTIONS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

POONA, July 7.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, accompanied by Captain Vaughan, A. D. C. visited the Poona Female High School and the Training College this morning, and was received by Miss Newland, superintendent, Mr. Wren, Educational Inspector and Sir R. G. Bhandarkar.

Her Ladyship was welcomed with a song in Mahratti, sung by the elder girls, and was then conducted round all the class rooms, where she saw the girls at work.

A visit was then paid to the boarding house after which Her Excellency went to the play shed where Her Ladyship witnessed a maypole dance and drill by the young children.

Her Ladyship was then garlanded by one of the little girls and having expressed the pleasure the visit had given her Excellency left for Ganeshkhind, after the girls had sung the national anthem in Maharatti.

SEDITIOUS PAMPHLET PRESCRIBED

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 7.

A Bihar and Orissa Gazette Extraordinary published at Ranchi says: Whereas a printed leaflet in Urdu with the Arabic heading "Akhir-ul-Miyat-is-Saif" (the sword is the final decision) followed by a Persian couplet "The brave Bengali like a royal tiger falls like a bolt from the blue on the statesman Hardinge" and beginning in Urdu "from the day Japan defeated the Russians, England, Russia and France all three joined together, etc" has a tendency to incite to acts of violence and to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council declares all copies of the said leaflet wherever found to be forfeit to His Majesty.

SERVIA ENDS RELATIONS.

ANNULS TREATY OF ALLIANCE.

BULGARIA DENIES SERB VICTORIES.

GREEK BLOCKADE OF BULGAR COAST.

GREEK VICTORY AT DOIRAN

TURKEY NEUTRAL.

The latest development of the war situation in the Balkans is that Servia, following the example of the two larger States, has notified Bulgaria of the suspension of diplomatic relations, adding that the Treaty of Alliance was no longer binding on her.

The sensational countermove planned by the Greek fleet when hostilities commenced is now apparent. The objective of the Greek squadron which sailed for an unknown destination was obviously the line of Coast from Enos to the mouth of river Struma, and a blockade of the Bulgarian ports on the Black Sea Coast is now declared.

GREEK ADVANCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

SALONIKA, July 7.

The Greeks are now marching on Seres.

...

GREEK CAPTURE OF GUNS.

LONDON, July 6.

The Greeks captured sixteen guns at Doiran.

BLOCKADE OF BULGARIAN COAST.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 7.

Greece has declared a blockade of the coast from Enos to the mouth of river Struma.

Neutral vessels proceeding to Bulgarian ports on the Black Sea will be searched.

BULGAR NOTE.

DENIES SERVIAN VICTORIES.

SOFIA, July 7.

A Bulgarian semi-official Note denies that Bulgaria took aggressive action and says that the alleged Servian victories are not true.

ALLEGED PRECONCERTED ATTACK.

The Note accuses Servia and Greece of making a preconcerted attack on Bulgaria.

SERVIAN FIGHTING.

ALLEGED BULGAR REPULSE.

LONDON, July 7.

A telegram from Belgrade says that Servians have re-taken Krivolak after desperate fighting, driving out the Bulgarians who fled, abandoning rifles and ammunition. The Servians are now pursuing the Bulgarians.

SERVIA ANNULS TREATY OF ALLIANCE.

BELGRADE, July 7.

Servia has sent a Note to Bulgaria breaking off relations and announcing that the Treaty of Alliance is now cancelled.

TURKEY'S MOVE.

WILL TRY FOR BETTER TERMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 7.

It is regarded here as certain that Turkey will for the present remain neutral, though she will endeavour, by diplomatic means, to obtain better terms compared with those embodied in the London settlement.

TURK ULTIMATUM TO BULGARIA.

BERLIN, July 7.

It is stated here that Turkey has requested the Bulgarians instantly to evacuate Rodosto and the Marmora coast and commence a definitive demarcation of the Enos-Midia line.

ENGLISH MAILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ADEN, July 6.

The P. and O. Egypt left here at 2 p.m., to-day, for Bombay, with the outward mails of the 27th ultimo.

EXPLORER'S DEATH.

CAPT. PRITCHARD DROWNED.

RETURN OF CAPT. WATERFIELD.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 7.

The news which have been received about the two missing officers who have been doing exploration on the Burma frontier is extremely sad. Captain B. E. A. Pritchard, who was the leader of the party, was drowned while attempting to cross the Taran river on 6th May and Captain Waterfield, the only other European Officer of the party, has arrived at Myitkyina and wired the melancholy intelligence of Captain Pritchard's death to the Government of India.

Captain Pritchard was a born explorer and an intelligence officer of considerable reputation and his death is a great loss to the Indian Army.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, July 7.

Captain Waterfield and party arrived in Myitkyina on Sunday and reported that Captain Pritchard was carried away and drowned in attempting to swim the Taron river, which is one of the upper branches of the Irrawaddy.

Captain Pritchard and Captain Waterfield set out last cold weather to explore the Hkampti Long Country on the Burma-Assam Frontier and for sometime past anxiety was felt regarding them, the latest information being that enquiries from the Lohit Valley had been commenced and it was understood that they intended to penetrate the unexplored tracts in that direction. About three weeks ago, an Indian surveyor, who had been with the party arrived in Myitkiyana and reported that he had left them in April after a quarrel, but his story was not generally believed and the impression was that some disaster had occurred. The safe arrival of Captain Waterfield should enable the whole story of the expendition to be made known shortly.

Captain Bertie Edgar Arthur Pritchard of the Intelligence Branch, was one of the Frontier Officers singled out for special mention by Sir Harvey Adamson in his speech at the Burma Dinner and his untimely death cuts short a brilliant career.

HIS WORK AS EXPLORER.

(From our Correspondent.)

The news about Captain Pritchard's death is very meagre and no details are to hand.

About this time last year, Captain Pritchard was here and delivered an interesting speech on his exploration work from Simla to Sadya via Kampti Long and was awarded a special gold medal by the United Service Institution.

He subsequently took leave and proceeded on futher exploration work beyond the Burma and Assam frontier, Captain Waterfield accompanying him. About May the rivers in the Abor and Burma regions are always in flood and it appears he was carried by force of the current. It is unknown whether his body was recovered.

It is believed Captain Pritchard completed his programme and Captain Waterfield will be able to lay before the Government of India the result of his exploration.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A EUROPEAN.

BUTLER ARRESTED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS July, 7.

The "Madras Mail's" Trivandrum correspondent telegrams:—"In connection with the alleged murder of Mr. Buckingham Stephens at Vaikoma man named Varceth, supposed to be a butler of Mr. Spyny, now under police custody, was arrested by the police yesterday. Varceth will be sent to Vaikom.

KARACHI CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, July 7.

Nawab Syed Mohomed, Mr. Subbarao Pantalu, Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu and Lala Lajpat Rai have been recommended by the local Congress Committee for the presidentship of the Karachi Congress.

The Hon. Mr. W. M. Hailey, Chief Commissioner, Delhi, will meet the local Chamber of Commerce next week to discuss their views on the improvement of Delhi.

The Lieutenant Governor of the N. P. who intended to have come down to plains by middle of current month has decided to postpone his tour on account of the continued indisposition of Lady Meston.

CHINESE AND TIBETANS.

BATTLE ROUND HSIANGCHEN.

CHINESE EVERYWHERE REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CHENGTU, July 6.

The Chinese recently surrounded Hsiangchen, but ran short of ammunition. They were everywhere repulsed by the Tibetans. Over one hundred of their troops were drowned in attempting to ford the Lamaya River.

TIBETANS KILL THEIR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

It is reported that when the Tibetans perceived they were being surrounded they burned their houses and killed the women and children before proceeding to the battle, lest the women and children should fall into the hands of the enemy.

CHINESE IN FULL RETREAT.

The Chinese are retreating to Tatsienhu.

CALCUTTA SENATE MEETING.

"ENGLISHMAN'S" COMMENTS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTA, July 7.

Referring to Saturday's Senate meeting the "Englishman" says that by adopting the resolutions moved by Dr. Rash Behari Ghose and Sir Gurudas Banerjee the Senate was guilty of an impertinence. "It is extraordinary," continues the paper, "that officers like Messrs. Lyon, Hornell and Hayden should have remained silent at the meeting. Their silence has created the impression that the Government of Bengal itself resents any interference in educational matters by the Imperial authorities so much that it is prepared to sit on the same platform as Mr. Surendranath Banerjee in order to proclaim its independence. People have been led to believe that there is a difference between the Governor of Bengal as to the amount of authority to be exercised by the latter when Mr. Lyon permitted that resolution by Dr. Ghose to be carried without a word of protest. He was practically lending his name to those who assert that the Government of Bengal is prepared to go to any length in freeing itself from control by Simla. If the Government of India finally withdraws from the position it has taken up the final victory will rest not with the Government of Bengal but with the agitators, and we do not think that the Bengal officers will then quite relish the fact that in the triumphs that follow the people will say that they are seated in the same car that once held Babu Bepin Chandra Pal and Arabindo Ghose, and in the interval Mr. Lyon and Mr. Hornell must prepare their necks for garlands deftly thrown by the Nationalists."

DARING DACOITY IN BARISAL.

EIGHT THOUSAND RUPEES TAKEN AWAY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTA, July 7.

On the night of 5th of July a daring dacoity was committed in the home of Chandra Kumar Shara of Timiokathi in Barisal District. The dacoits were armed with ramados, torches etc., and the amount taken in cash and ornaments was worth about seven to eight thousand rupees. The Police Superintendent announces a reward of Rs. 250 to any one who will furnish clues leading to the arrest of the miscreants and assures the non-disclosure of the name of the informer.

SOLDIERS SENTENCED.

THEFT OF JEWELLERY IN BROAD DAYLIGHT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LUCKNOW, July 7.

The two soldiers charged with breaking into a jeweller's shop and stealing jewellery in broad daylight at Lucknow were tried yesterday by the Sessions Judge and the jury found the accused guilty and sentenced them to a year's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 15 each, or in default, another month.

PETIT MILL STRIKE.

A large number of workmen employed in the Dinshaw Petit Mills at Parel returned to work yesterday and the Mill resumed working again.

BARISAL TRIAL.

DACOITS WHO SPOKE ENGLISH.

AN ANONYMOUS LETTER.

THREAT TO SHOOT MAGISTRATE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BARISAL, July 7.

The hearing of the conspiracy case commenced to-day at 10-45 a.m. in a spacious room inside the Barisal jail, as the accused Mohini Guha is still seriously ill.

Harkumar Dewan, witness, stated that he had his meals at the Bengal boarding house which was used to be managed by one Nandi Bose. People who took their meals there were young men. There were also men aged between 25 and 50. Gopal Mitra of Kauriya, one of the accused, was there. A dark young man used to look after the management in the absence of Nandi Bose. One Rajanikanta Das was post master. He was an accused in that case. The post office was searched and some documents were seized from inside a box.

Pearymohon Nandi, money lender of Nangulbund, was also examined. He said there was a dacoity in his house. The dacoits were armed with revolvers, daggers, hammers and chisels. They opened his steel almirah and iron safe and looted the contents, viz. Rs. 14,000 in cash and jewellery worth Rs. 2,000. He heard the dacoits talking in English. Some masks and bottles were found in a ditch next morning.

Kedardath Roy, a Dinajpore pleader, deposed:—I endorsed two petitions written in my presence at Dinajpore by the accused Abinash Dutt Chaudhuri to get back a post-card from the Superintendent of Police.

Radhikamohon Nandi, son of Peary Nandi of Mangalbund in whose house a daeoity was committed, said that on the night of the occurrence he was roused from sleep by the sound of knocking at the door. He got up to find several men inside the hut. They were armed with what looked like guns.

MAGISTRATE THREATENED.

Before the Court rose, the Magistrate read out an anonymous threatening letter which he had received at about 2 p.m. to-day. The letter was unpaid and bears the postmark of Naogaon, District Rajshahi. It was addressed to Mr. Nelson and the writer warned Mr. Nelson that in case Mr. Nelson did not cease trying the Barisal conspiracy case on receipt of that letter, he would be shot dead on the very date with the Samity's revolver. If Mr. Nelson wanted to see his life, it would be better to resign at once and return to England.

INVESTITURE BY THE VICEROY.

COMING FUNCTION AT SIMLA.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 7.

The following in the list of persons to be invested and decorated at the informal investiture of the Indian Orders to be held at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on the 10th instant:—

The Hon. Sir M. F. O'Dwyer—K.C.S.I; The Hon. Lieut.-Col. Sir G. Roos-Keppel K.C.I.E.—K.C.S.I; The Hon. Lieut.-Col. Raja Jai Chand of Lambagraon—C.S.I; Mr. F. W. Johnston C.I.E.—C.S.I; The Hon. Mr. A. L. Saunders—C.S.I.

C.I.E.—Lieut.-Col. E. H. De Vere Atkinson, R.E.; Major H. B. St. John, Sardar Appaji Rao Sitele Ankkar, Mr. A. P. Muddeman, Captain W. L. Campbell Major R. J. Blackham and Mr. W. C. Ashmore.

I.S.O.—Messrs. W. Hawkins and J. D. Shapcott.

Kaisar-i-Hind Medal (Gold)—The Hon. Mrs. C. P. A. Spence, Mr. F. St. G. de L. Booth Tucker.

Kaiser-i-Hind Medal (Silver)—Miss A. L. Pierce.

King's Police Medal—Mr. A. M. H. Vincent, M. V. O.

SOUTH AFRICAN IMMIGRATION BILL.

AN ALLAHABAD APPEAL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, July 7.

The Hon. Pundit Motilal Nehru has sent a telegram to the Viceroy asking His Excellency to recommend that Royal assent may be withheld from the South African Immigration Restriction Bill.

EUROPEAN ARRESTED.

FIRES A GUN DOWN THE STREET.

THREE INDIANS WOUNDED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, July 7.

Last night the police arrested F. Mann, a chargeman in the millwright's shop, Perambur Works, of the M. and S. M. Railway, in house in Purswalkam for having shot and wounded Ponnambalam Devar, a doctor, Rajah Moodelliar and Chelliah. It is alleged that little after 9 p.m. yesterday a number of natives absued Mann's wife and were about to rush his house. He in turn threatened to shoot them if they attemped any violence. He stepped out into the verandah with a double-barrelled sporting gun, while a couple of inmates held lights in their hands to see whether the men had gone. Mann then fired three shots down the street and went in. Ponamaballam Devar was picked up and was sent on to the General Hospital where it was found he had a number of pellets in his left shoulder and arm. His injuries are stated to be not serious. The other two were only very slightly wounded, receiving about three or four pellets each. The weapon was loaded in both barrels when take by the police who also recovered the empty cartridge cases.

MADRASSTRIKE SEQUEL.

ALUMINIUM FACTORY MANAGER FINED FOR ASSAULT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, July 7.

At the Egmore Police Court before Mr. J. Ramiah Pantulu, Veerabadra Moodelly, a head packer lately in the employ of the Madras Aluminium Factory, Triplicane, to-day charged Mr. Hawkins, General Manager, of the Company with assault.

His Worship in his order observed that the assault was admitted by the accused who pleaded justification. The workmen who were called by the prosecution were now taken back in the service of the Company and appeared to be reticent as to the actual occurrence. That all the workmen went out on strike showed they were aggrieved at the way in which the complainant was treated. The accused had not proved that he had sufficient justification for behaving in the way he did.

In these circumstances he was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or in default two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

NURSING ASSOCIATION MEETING.

A special general meeting of the St. George's Hospital Nursing Association was held at Killick Buildings on Monday at 6-30 p.m. The Hon. Mr. Chrystal was in the chair.

The following resolution was adopted:

"That the Rules and Regulations of the Association be altered in the manner following: (a) The following rule shall be substituted for rule (1) of part IV of the Regulations. (1) The Hon. Secretary and Treasurer shall lay before the meeting of the Committee to be held in September in each year an estimate of the income and of the expenditure of the Association for the financial year commencing on 1st April then next ensuing year. (b) In rule (8) of part IV of the Regulations the word "June" shall be substituted for the word "March" in the first para of such rule and the figures and words "31st March" shall be substituted for the figures and words "31st December" wherever appearing in such rule."

SINKING OF A PROF.

The Police were informed yesterday by Chhotalal Phaghbhai that prow No. 5050, the property of his masters Messrs. Chunilal Hiralal and Company, with a cargo of forty tons of coal sank in the harbour near Middle Ground where she was anchored.

REPORTED THEFT.

Gangaram Babaji, a cloth merchant has reported to the police the theft of cloth valued at Rs. 700 from his shop on Saturday night last.

The third session of the All India Sanitary Conference will be held at Lucknow in next January.

Mohammad Mohsin Khan, Sub-Inspector, Rajkot, Punitive Police force is being tried in the District Court of Lahore on a charge of bribery.

HAJ TRAFFIC

STRONG FEELING AGAINST MONOPOLY.

MOSLEM LEAGUE PROTEST.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LUCKNOW, July 7.

The following resolution was adopted at a meeting of the Council of the All India Moslem League:—"The Council of the All-India Moslem League, while voicing the opinion of Indian Musalmans expresses its deep sense of dissatisfaction and disapproval of the proposal of the Government of Bombay with regard to the question of monopoly for the pilgrim traffic proposed to be given to Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co. and to the proposal as to pilgrims taking return tickets for their journey to Mecca on the occasion of their journey there for the pilgrimage and the fixing of the maximum passage rates and respectfully urges on the Government the necessity of not sanctioning the said proposal".

OPPOSITION TO PROPOSED MONOPOLY.

RANGOON, July 7.

In pursuance of the recent letter to the Commissioner of Police by the Local Government enclosing the proposition of the Government of India in respect to pilgrims to the Hedjaz, Mr. Tarleton, the Commissioner of Police, has held a conference with the leading Mahomedan communities and Anjumans. Mr. Tarleton has sent a reply to the Government stating that he had circulated annexures with their letter to all the leading Mahomedans and Anjumans and had met the leaders of the Mahomedan communities. They objected most strongly to the granting of a monopoly of the pilgrim traffic to any one steamship company and further that they considered the passage rates of Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., to be excessive and prohibitive They agreed to the principle of return tickets but were of opinion that some simple system of refund in case of death than that mentioned in paragraph 11 of the Bombay Government's letter should be devised.

A public meeting is to be held by the Mahomedan community shortly to consider the question of the Muslim Association consulting several Anjumans in Rangoon on the subject of forming local committees to co-operate with the Haj Committee, Bombay, in the collection of subscriptions for the repatriation of destitute pilgrims.

ALL INDIA MEDICAL MISSION.

ENTERTAINED AT ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.

Yesterday evening the President and Members of the Anjuman-i-Islam were at home to Dr. Ansari and the nine other Members of the All India Medical Mission who arrived in Bombay from Constantinople on Friday last The grounds of the Anjuman were decorated with flags and in the main hall upstairs a number of the Mahomedan Community of Bombay congegated to meet Dr. Ansari and party. Amongst those present were Djafer Bey, Turkish Consul General, Sir Ebrahim Rahimtulla, Mr. Hajibhoy Lalji, Hakim Mahomed Dayam, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy and Mr. Mahomed Ali. Letters from Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Chinoy and Mr. Goolamhusein Currimbhoy Ebrahim regretting their inability to be present were read by Sir Ebrahim Rahimtulla, who then addressed the assembly in Urdu, and, in the course of his speech welcomed Dr. Ansari and his friends. He regretted that they had not brought back more propitious news from Turkey.

Dr. Ansari then addressed the assembly at length in Urdu. He referred to the work of Mr. Mahomed Ali as one of the promoters of the All India Medical Mission and went on to describe his impressions of the war in the Balkans. He hoped that by the grace of God there would come a day when the Turks would regain their lost territory in Europe.

After a poem in Urdu descriptive of the adventures of the members of the Mission from their start to their return, which terminated with an assurance of the devotion of the Indian Mahomedans to their brothers in faith, Mr. Mahomed Ali also spoke in Urdu and told the gathering of Dr. Ansari's good work and that carried out by his assistants at the seat of war under the most adverse circumstances. Mr. Mahomed Ali who spoke at some length explained on the results achieved by the All India Medical Mission had been recognised as being the best field hospital work carried out during the war.

After this the gathering adjourned to another room where refreshments were served. The members of the Mission who do not reside in Bombay will leave for their various homes in India by mail to-night.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATIONS.

The Telegraph Department have issued the following notifications:—

Private telegrams in code and cipher for Roumania are prohibited.

Telegrams for Salonika can no longer be sent via Servian territory.

THE FLOODS.

TRAIN FALLS INTO BREACH.

EMBANKMENT SWEPT OFF.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, July 7.

Between Meiktila and Legyo station on the Myingyan Branch of the Burma Railway, a portion of the embankment was flooded and washed away. On Sunday, a mixed train unfortunately ran into the breach at 5 a.m. before it was discovered. One third class carriage, one mail van and a water tank were derailed and badly damaged. One third class carriage and one brakevan were derailed and partly damaged. Fortunately, there was no loss of life nor any injury to passengers and the train staff. Through communication has been restored.

TEA GARDENS SWAMPED.

CALCUTTA, July 7.

The floods in Cachar continue and are causing the greatest distress, particularly in Hailakandy District, where the rivers have overflowed the banks and over 100 acres of tea are under water. Villages have been swept away and communication stopped.

VILLAGES SWEPT IN BIRBHUM.

Reports of serious floods also come from Birbhum where whole villages have been engulfed and many people drowned. The floods are, however, now subsiding and many dead bodies are being recovered. The sufferers are principally poor agriculturists.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, POONA.

PARSI STUDENTS' ANNUAL JASSAN AND DINNER.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA. July 6.

On Saturday last, at Sorab Cottage, Sargan, the Parsi students of the College of Engineering held their annual Jassan and Dinner. Amongst those present were Professors Framji and Bharucha and other Parsi members of the Staff, Professor D. D. Kapadia, now of the Elphinstone College, and some past students. Shams-u-Ulma Sirdar Dastoor Kaikobad Adarbad, assisted by other Priests, conducted the ceremony, at the conclusion of which the learned High Priest delivered a sermon on the excellence of the Zoroastrian religion. He reminded his hearers that their religion was not the best because they belonged to it, but because it elevated the character and faith of man. In support of this he quoted profusely from the Avastan scriptures. The very name of the Creator Ahuramazd, the all-powerful and the all-knowing, was an apt illustration. On behalf of the students, Mr. E. A. Taraporewala proposed a vote of thanks to the Dastoor, eulogising his meritorious services to the Parsi cause in general and his regard for the Parsi students of their college in particular.

In the evening a dinner was held at which Professor Framji presided. The loyal toasts being duly honoured, Mr. D. H. Daruwala proposed "the College of Engineering, its Principal and members of the Staff." Confessing his embarrassment with what to talk of, he said there was no need of speaking of the past history of the College already writ on the pages of fame. However, reviewing the past year, he regretted the departure of Professor Daru, as also of Professor Kapadia, whose sympathy and regard for the students, and whose brilliant powers of mathematical expositions, had made him the most popular Professor at College. On behalf of the students he accorded a cordial welcome to their successors. Proceeding, he regretted the snail-like progress with which the new Mechanical Laboratory was being built, and wished for its early completion. Referring to the formation of the Advisory Committee appointed by Government for the better management of the College, he said he hoped that with the help of the Committee, on which there were men who had once been at the helm of the College, the institute had a glorious future before it. Theirs was a great institute, and a unique one too, a place where discoveries of science were to harmonise with the inventions of mechanism.

In conclusion he said he wished that every student of the College may represent the best and most finely dressed Ashlar and their achievements the choice mortar between the Ashlars that formed the fabric of foundations of the honour, dignity and glory of their *alma mater*. He gave the College of Engineering and coupled with it the names of the Principal and members of the Staff.

Professor Framji, in responding to the toast, thanked the students for drinking to the health of the Principal and the Staff. He said that the College work was being revolutionised which promised to produce more practical engineers than used to be the case in the past. He hoped they would realise the importance of practical training and wished them every success in life.

Professor Bharucha followed with a humourous speech that aroused uproarious laughter. He, too, laid stress on the necessity of practical knowledge, saying that an ounce of practice was worth more than a pound of theory.

Several other toasts were drunk, after which a vote of thanks to the President was carried amidst loud acclamation.

The gathering dispersed late at night, amid the strains of the "National Anthem."

TRADE OF INDIA.

REVIEW FOR 1912-13.

EXPANSION OF COTTON INDUSTRY.

The following extracts are taken from Mr. F. Noel-Paton's Review of the Trade of India in 1912-13, just issued:—

The prosperity of the world's trade in spite of diverse hostile influences of a serious nature was extraordinary in the year under review. The wars of Italy and of the Balkan States against Turkey impaired confidence. In the United States of America activity was presumably restricted to some extent by the incidence of the Presidential election with its attendant uncertainties as to the future policy. In Europe there were recurrent labour troubles, notably the great coal strike in England; and untimely rains in the autumn damaged agricultural produce throughout a large part of Europe. But throughout the world all obstacles were submerged and all deficiencies obliterated by the flood of prosperity. One of the best indications of trade activity is activity in shipbuilding, and in 1912 this was unprecedented. The movement of world's prices was upwards, and Sauerbeck gives 85 for 1912 against 80 for 1911. The price of cotton, Middling American, rose from 5·11d. to 7·11d. per lb.; but that for beet sugar declined from 14s. 7½d. to 9s. 3d. in the face of a large beet crop.

RAW COTTON.

The imports of raw cotton continue to increase. In the year under review the increase was less marked than in 1911-12, but it is still considerable and is symptomatic of the trend of the Indian industry towards finer prodcts. It has of course been stimulated by the relatively high prices current for good Indian cottons. The imports amounted to 548,071 cwts and Rs. 222.39 lakhs in place of 482,795 cwts. and Rs. 208.64 lakhs. The net increase is therefore one of 65,276 cwts or 13·5 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 13·75 lakhs or 6·6 per cent. in value. In American cotton alone the increase is enormously greater. Imports from the United States rose from 103,385 to 249,769 cwts, the increase being 146,384 cwts or 141 per cent; but this was offset to the extent of a net 81,260 cwts from Europe. Arrivals from the United Kingdom fell from 323,676 to 235,813 cwts and those from Austria declined from 5,700 to 740 cwts, while Germany increased her contribution from 22,156 to 25,109 cwts and that of Belgium rose from 2,294 to 11,598 cwts. Egypt supplied 8,621 cwts in place of 5,803 cwts but most of the other sources showed contraction. Asiatic Turkey sent only 6,289 cwts in place of 7,763 cwts, and Persia's share fell from 5,510 to 3,950 cwts.

COTTON GOODS.

On the average of the last three years, cotton goods have represented 47·6 per cent. of the total value of manufactured articles imported. The American cotton crop of 1912 was large, though short of that gathered in 1911; and but for the extraordinary activity of the demand for material and products, prices must have declined substantially.

The following statement shows the rates for Middling American in Liverpool in the last two years:—

	1911-12 d.	1912-13 d.
Opening	7.79	6.23
Highest	8.33	7.44...
Lowest	5.13	6.23
Closing	5.88	6.82
Average	6.56	6.7

From these it will be seen that the two seasons were very different in character. The activity of the cotton industry and the volume and value of its output in 1912 were entirely unprecedented, and the profits were divided more evenly than usual between spinners and manufacturers. As regards Indian business, the prognostications made in last year's review were fully realised. The country's prosperity depends on the rains. These were satisfactory, and the large purchasing power of the people found vigorous expression in the demand for piecegoods. In the second half of the financial year, there was some curtailment of demand, and in the last months there were slight indications of satiety. Data relating to the raw material and its prices will be found in that section which deals with exports of raw cotton. That on exports of cotton manufactures gives facts about the Indian cotton industry. The number of cotton spindles in the world in 1907 was supposed to be about 114 millions. It rose to 129 millions in 1908, to 131½ millions in 1909, to 134½ millions in 1910, to 137½ millions in 1911, and to 142 1-5 millions in 1912. The growth in the five years has been about 24·7 per cent. The growth in twelve years has been about 34·5 per cent. In the same period the United Kingdom had added some 9,434,000 or 20·4 per cent. to its spindles. The average dividend declared on the capital of 100 spinning companies in England was 15¾ per cent. in 1907, 11¾ per cent. in 1908, 7 7/8 per cent. in 1909, 5 3/5 per cent. in 1910 and 4 3/5 per cent. in 1911, and in 1912 the dividend paid after trengthening the reserves was 7 1/5 per cent. But the values of shares of 117 textile concerns in England as quoted by the Manchester Guardian" showed on 14th March 1913 an average decrease of 6·02 per cent. in the twelve months.

EXPORTS OF COTTON GOODS.

Cotton manufactures represent 21.3 per cent of the total value of Indian manufactures exported and 5.06 per cent of the whole export trade. The outstanding features of the year, so far as the Indian cotton industry was concerned, were the great activity, the continued strength of the price of indigenous cotton, the increased importation of long staple cotton required for fine fabrics and that improvement in the relative position of the spinning section which was felt almost throughout the world. In sum, the year was one of exceptional prosperity in the industry. A calculation, based on the outturn of yarn in the twelve months in relation to the number of spindles in position, shows that the activity of the whole spinning industry was about 75.84 per cent of its capacity, while a similar calculation relating to looms shows an average 78.76 per cent of its maximum activity. The yarn trade with China developed an avidity only to be accounted for by the protracted abstinence of those markets. For there were numerous unfavourable conditions, although the tael exchange was on a higher level. It opened at about Rs. 196½, touched Rs. 205 on 4th May, came down to Rs. 200 on 3rd August, and closed at Rs. 204. It will be seen that the shipments greatly increased. Some gauge of the public estimation of the position is afforded by the fact that a calculation based upon the share values of fifty spinning and weaving companies shows the value per Rs. 100 of share capital at the end of March in each of the last four years to have been as follows: 1910, Rs. 112; 1911, Rs. 104; 1912, Rs. 115; 1913, Rs. 131. So here there is a rise, whereas a similar calculation about Lancashire mills shows a drop of value since last year. The joint stock capital engaged in the industry is Rs. 20.07 crores as compared with Rs. 19.85 crores in 1911-12 and the number of mills was 255, as against 258 in 1911-12. In 1912-13 the number of spindles has grown from 6,427,181 to 6,488,978, the number of looms from 87,640 to 90,973, and the number of hands employed from 236,847 to 257,550. The average production of yarn per mensem has increased from 52,085,850 to 57,868,479 lbs. The rates of increase have therefore been as follows: Capital 1.11 per cent, spindles 1 per cent, looms 3.8 per cent, production of yarn 10.14 per cent, and labour 8.74 per cent.

TEXTILE MACHINERY.

Textile machinery, under the favourable conditions recorded in those chapters that relate to the exports of its several products, resumed the first place with a total of Rs. 204.35 lakhs. This is greater by Rs. 68.54 lakhs or 50.4 per cent than that for the previous year, but it falls short by 29 per cent of the record of 1908-09. It is probable that some of the textile machinery now being imported is designed to make good any shortage of production that might result from the curtailment of working hours under the Factories Act of 1912. The additions to plant have been largest in Bengal, which is the seat of the jute industry and took textile machinery to the value of Rs. 96.93 lakhs against Rs. 45.29 lakhs in the previous year, the increase being Rs. 51.64 lakhs or 114 per cent. Bombay, which has many advantages in cotton and none in jute, imported textile machinery to the increased value of Rs. 88.22 lakhs against Rs. 77.82 lakhs in 1911-12. The expansion is one of 13.4 per cent. Madras, which is also concerned mainly with the cotton industry, shows likewise an increase of Rs. 7.89 lakhs, her total moving from Rs. 8.71 to Rs. 16.6 lakhs. Sind, which in 1911-12 figured at Rs. 3.99 lakhs, has decreased her imports of textile machinery to Rs. 2.57 lakhs. Bengal's share of the total of all descriptions of machinery including belting, is 38.8 per cent, and represents a sum of Rs. 227.48 lakhs, as compared with Rs. 163.99 lakhs in 1911-12, the increase being Rs. 63.5 lakhs or 38.7 per cent. Bombay led with an increase of 31.3 per cent, her total being Rs. 229.4 lakhs in place of Rs. 174.7 lakhs in 1911-12. Burma reduced her business from Rs. 44.94 to Rs. 40.63 lakhs, a drop of 9.3 per cent. Madras and Sind show improvements, and their aggregate gains amount to about 21.8 per cent of the previous year's record. In prime movers (other than electrical), in electrical machinery and in mining machinery, the totals compare unfavourably with those of 1911-12, the declines being 15.6 per cent, 9.69 per cent and 25 per cent respectively. Sewing and knitting machines and typewriters show improvements of 64 per cent and 24.4 per cent. respectively. The comprehensive heading of other sorts with its aggregate total of Rs. 184.11 lakhs is more by some Rs. 17.65 lakhs than in 1911-12 and by nearly Rs. 10.45 lakhs than the value in 1910-11.

EXPORT OF IMPORTED GOODS.

In the last three years, the value of the re-exports by sea has been on an average 2.2 per cent of the total exports of merchandise, and has represented 3.5 per cent of the sea imports from which they were mainly derived. The net value of re-exports was short by Rs. 128-71 lakhs of the record figure, which in the previous year resulted from the exceptional re-shipments of foreign sugar to the West. But the total was Rs. 47.9 lakhs in advance of that for 1910-11; and, as compared with 1911-12, the aggregate value of articles other than sugar showed an increase of Rs. 22.78 lakhs. The following statement records the extent of the trade:—

Avg. of previous three years.	4,55,89,454
1911-12	6,02,71,513
1912-13	4,74,00,669

The chief ports of Western India continued to do the larger part of this trade, and, on the elimination of the exceptional Calcutta business in Java sugar, their share reverted to about 87 per cent of the total. Re-exports from Bombay decreased by 6.5 per cent. that is, from Rs. 357.13 lakhs to Rs. 333.96 lakhs. Those from Calcutta declined from Rs. 121.23 lakhs to Rs. 32.23 lakhs. The greater part of the normal re-export trade is in manufactured goods from Western countries.

BOMBAY MOTOR AND AUTO-CYCLE CLUB.

PROGRAMME OF DISCUSSIONS.

The Bombay Motor and Auto-Cycle Club notifies that arrangements have been made to hold weekly meetings at 9 p.m. on Mondays During July, August and September, at each of which will be shown some repair, or temporary substitute for a repair, to different parts of a motor-car or a motor-cycle. It is proposed to make these practical demonstrations absolutely comprehensive.

The following is a list of the fixtures arranged:—

Every member—however great a novice he may be—is invited to notify the Honorary Secretary that he is willing to take active part in these discussions. A list of subjects under each heading is given as suggestions only, and every member who can add to the list will further the success of the programme.

MOTOR TYRE REPAIRS.

Location of punctures; Removal of inner tubes; Repairs of punctures, splits and bursts on inner tubes; repairs to canvas of outer cover; Stopping leaks in outer covers; Preservation of tubes and covers when not in use; Methods of carrying spare tyres.

Monday, July 28th.

MUDGUARDING MOTOR CYCLES

Monsoon clothing; Protection of Magneto and Wires; Preservation of nickel and enamel continually exposed to moisture; Methods of removing mud; Efficient guards to belt engine, and other parts.

Monday, August 4th.

REPAIRS TO BRAKES AND CONTROLS.

Broken Bowden Wires; Bowden wire fittings and the care of them; Rim Brakes adjustment; Band Crakes; Expanding Brakes; Side car brakes; Compensators for dual brakes.

Monday, August 11th.

REPAIRS TO TANKS AND FITTINGS.

Repairing Leaks in Petrol Tanks; Repairing Leaks in oil pumps and fittings; Temporary stoppage of petrol leaks.

Monday, August 18th.

REPAIRS TO VALVES.

Clearance of Valve stems and tappet rods; Repairing broken valve stems; Grinding in valves; Weight of Valve springs; Lift of valves; Temporary substitutes for broken valves; Cleaning ports in two—stroke engines.

Monday, August 25th.

REPAIRS TO IGNITION SYSTEM.

Substitutes for lost Magneto fittings; Extemporary high tension wires; Distributor troubles; Repairs to demaged sparking plugs.

Monday, September 1st.

ADJUSTMENT OF CARBURETTORS.

Adjustment of Carburettors; Repairing leaks in floats; Extra air fittings to automatic carburettors.

Monday, September 8th.

TIMING OF ENGINES.

Timing Multicylinder engines (after displacing cams); Timing of exhaust and inlet valves, and ignition of engines of different revolutions per minute.

Monday, September 15th.

ADJUSTMENT OF CYCLE PARTS OF MOTOR CYCLE.

Adjustment of Ball bearings; Adjustment of Chains; Adjustment of spring forks.

Monday, September 22nd.

TRUING-UP WHEELS; CARE OF WHEELS.

Truing motor car wheels and cycle wheels; Painting rims.

Monday, September 29th.

TEMPERING SPRINGS; CARE OF SPRINGS.

Tempering spiral springs; Tempering leaf springs; Oiling springs; How to detect fatigue in springs; and Testing springs.

Monday, October 4th.

HOW TO LUBRICATE.

Lubrication of Cylinders and Crank Case; Lubrication of Chains; Lubrication of Magnetos; Lubrication of Controls; Lubrication of wheel bearings and head.

Captain Stiles Webb, I.M.S., Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab, will probably be transferred in a similar capacity to the North West Frontier Province, as his services have been applied for in that capacity by the Punjab Government.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

AMERICAN BANQUET IN BOMBAY.

The anniversary of the 4th July was duly celebrated on Friday night at the Taj Mahal Hotel, a banquet being given by Mr. Henry D. Baker, American Consul at Nassau, Bahama Islands, now on special commercial service in India, who is at present residing at the Taj Hotel. The room was gaily decorated with the Stars and Stripes and Union Jacks. Among those present were: Mr. F. Noel-Paton, Director-General of the Commercial Intelligence Department of the Indian Government, Mr. Alfredo Casenova, Consul-General of Portugal, Mr. Jaffer Bey, Consul-General of Turkey, Capt. Hardcastle, Consul of Norway, Mr. Maurice Couvelier, Consul of Belgium, Mr. Jose Meana, Consul of Spain, Mr. A. Platt, Acting Consul for Austria-Hungary, Mr. F. Heyer, Consul of Germany, Mr. Edward J. Norton, American Consul, Dr. S. S. Coleman, American Vice and Deputy Consul, Mr. W. H. Saxon Davies, Manager, Remington Typewriter Company Ltd., Mr. John Wallace, Editor, Indian Textile Journal, Mr. F. C. Williams, Manager, Messrs. Lever Brothers Limited, Mr. E. W. Dawson, Manager, Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Mr. T. H. Payne, Assistant Manager Standard Oil Company, Mr. F. A. H. East, Manager, Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., Mr. J. A. Ramage, Manager, the Singer Sewing Machine Company, Mr. H. Compton, Sub-Manager, David Sassoon and Co., Mr. F. P. Wiggin, Manager United States Steel Export Company, Mr. J. V. Levi, Manager, Austrian Export and Import Company, Mr. H. P. Gibbs, General Manager, Tata Hydro-Electric Co., etc.

After the toast to His Majesty the King had been proposed by Mr. Baker, a similar toast was proposed to President Woodrow Wilson by Mr. F. Noel-Paton, who referred to the splendid personal character of the new chief executive of that country. The rulers of the other great nations of the world were honoured in like manner, and suitable responses made by their respective Consular representatives in Bombay.

THE "OPEN DOOR" IN INDIA.

Mr. Baker, in his remarks to those present, said he felt proud to have been able to gather together the representatives of such important countries, and of such great commercial interests. It was an interesting event that there were here gathered together, in the most friendly sort of way, for the common object of celebrating a great event in American history, those who stood for some of the leading commercial industries of the world, all enjoying security and prosperity under the beneficial rule of Great Britain in India. Mr. Baker said that he could not help but admire and love England for her "open door" policy in India, which gave all countries of the world, including his own, a chance to compete on precisely the same terms as British manufacturers themselves. He mentioned that possibly, to many British commercial interests, including perhaps some represented at that dinner, the international altruism of the "open door" policy might not especially appeal, and that perhaps they looked upon American, German and other foreign manufacturing interests as interloping in their rightful field. Speaking however as a representative of Americans who were thus "butting in" to the Indian market, Mr. Baker said that he believed that every American commercial missionary, just like every American religious missionary, was contributing in India to a campaign for higher ideals, which assisted in raising the standard of living, improved economic efficiency, and so helped to expand and develop, for the common benefit of all nations as well as India, this great market which enlightened British policy left open to the whole world. In illustration of how competition may help rather than hurt, he told a story of how in a particular town in America there was first only one lawyer, who was noted for his lean, hungry look, the shabby appearance of his wife and lack of prosperity generally. Finally there came another lawyer to the town, and people said that this must certainly mean that two men with their families would be on a starvation basis, but strange to say, both lawyers then seemed to get prosperous and fat, and finally when a third lawyer came, they began to look overfed, and they bought motorcars and their wives blazed out with silk dresses and diamonds. It seemed that with new legal blood arriving on the field, and soliciting business, that people who never had dreamed of going to court, began to litigate and of course, that meant the employment of lawyers for both plaintiffs and defendants, and so business grew.

COMPLAINT TO NORWAY.

In the same way, the commercial competition of different nations tends to create and expand markets, end educate people into spending their money in channels not thought of before. In introducing the various Consuls, Mr. Baker, in the case of Norway, gave interesting reminiscences of Amundsen, the great Norwegian explorer and discoverer, whom Mr. Baker met when Consul at Hobart, Tasmania, where Amundsen returned after leaving the Antarctic continent. The speaker said he would never be able to forget his great pleasure in being permitted by this great and modest man to send a brief official cable to the State Department announcing the discovery of the South Pole.

Mr. F. Noel-Paton, remarked that in his opinion the civilized world had reaped distinct advantages by the separation of the United States from Great Britain, as our Empire would have become cumbrous and unwieldy, and greater things had been attained by each nation working out its own ideals in its own sphere, each having a friendly rivalry with the other. He was wholly convinced himself of the wisdom of Great Britain's imperial trade policy in allowing a fair field and no favour. It operated beneficially to the inhabitants of the far flung British Empire in enabling them to acquire the best value the world produced for the money they had to spend. It also induced the spirit of emulation amongst British manufacturers. And last, but not least, he was sure that the knowledge possessed by other nations that where Great Britain annexed fresh territory, trading facilities would be afforded them in an equal degree with British subjects, rendered them far more tolerant to the world expansion of the British Empire than would otherwise have been the case.

Mr. Saxon Davies said that though he was not an American he could claim very close affinity with them, having been for a quarter of a century associated with one of America's greatest commercial organizations. In proposing the toast of "Authors and Poets of the United States" he remarked that although America had achieved the most wonderful results in her phonomenal industrial expansion, it should not be forgotten at a 4th of July celebration, by the friends of that great country, that there was a sphere in which America had distinguished herself in an eminent degree loftier than that of trade. He referred to the world of intellect. In almost every department of letters they had set their mark, and could rightly claim that they had added to the immortals. Whether we considered such names as Emerson, James Russell Lowell, Oliver Wendell Holmes and Washington Irvine in prose, of Longfellow, Whittier, Bryant and Edgar Allan Poe in poetry, or of Mark Twain, Bret Harte, and Artemus Ward in the field of humour, to mention but a few, we were compelled to reflect on the number of those writers who are enshrined in our hearts as being of the very elect in the world of literature.

Speaking as an American with a long experience of life in India, Mr. H. P. Gibbs made graceful reference to the regard he felt for the Englishman in India, observing that he felt as entirely at home amongst them in every way, as if he were in his native country. He referred to the extreme pleasure it gave him to be present that evening as a long time had elapsed since last he was privileged to attend a 4th July dinner. He approved of Britain's commercial policy in India of the "open door" and had no doubts as to the increase in America's trade with India that would gradually take place as a knowledge of the excellency of America's products became more widely disseminated.

Mr. John Wallace remarked that 29 years had elapsed since he last had the opportunity of being present at a 4th July dinner, which was in the Caucasus, with some American oil prospectors. He thought there was an almost limitless field in India for American machine made articles of good quality.

Mr. Edward J. Norton, the American Consul at Bombay, followed, describing the cordial relations existing between the American community in Bombay and their fellow-Europeans here, (and expressed the pleasure it afforded Mr. Baker and himself to meet such a representative cosmopolitan gathering as were present that night. Interesting speeches followed by Mr. Ramage, Mr. T. H. Payne, Mr. Williams, Mr. Wiggin and others.

A SUFFRAGETTE IN TROUSERS.

ESCAPE AS A BOY IN A MOTOR-CAR.

The Suffragette who gave the name of May Dennis and refused to say whether or not her real name was Lilian Lenton, and who was released from Armley Gaol, Leeds, on account of her prostration following a hunger strike, has disappeared says the "Daily Mail."

She was released on licence under the "Cat and Mouse" Act, and her licence expired on June 19. Police officers in plain clothes have been watching the suburban residence to which she was taken. She was in a very week state when she arrived at this house, and was immediately put to bed. Her host and hostess left the house subsequently. When they returned, late in the evening, their guest had gone.

How she escaped, or where she has gone, is unknown, but it is believed that she got away in a motor-car in male attire. The police incline to the belief that she has gone to the Continent.

Miss Dennis, or Lenton, was on June 10 committed for trial at Leeds Assizes on a charge of entering Westfield House, Doncaster, in the night, with intent to commit a felony. Her arrest followed her appearance as a witness for a man who had been charged with the offence. She admitted that she had accompnied a person (not the prisoner) to the house for the purpose of burning it.

The police declare that she is Miss Lilian Lenton, who was charged some time ago with setting fire to the tea pavilion in Kew Gardens, and who disappeared after being released in consequence of her hunger strike whi. on remand.

THE IDEAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

LECTURE BY THE REV. C. F. ANDREWS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 3.

A course of sermons was delivered in Christ Church, Simla, during the Sundays in June, by the Revd. C. F. Andrews and attracted much attention in Simla. The preacher went back to the early conceptions of Christianity, as found in the primitive Christian documents and historical records. These showed very clearly the Christian religion was in origin a corporate, as well as an individual faith, and that without full stress being laid on this corporate, or social aspect, the spread of the Christian religion over the Roman Empire could not be rightly understood. Christianity won its way in the world and succeeded where other religions had failed, because it had the strength of an organised body behind it. This social conception of the faith was bound up with Christ's own mission to the world. "That they may be one" was Christ's last prayer. "That ye love one another" was Christ's supreme commandment. And the early Christians were actually one: they showed in visible and striking ways their love for one another. Tertullan has described in his writings how the Romans used to say "See how these Christians love one another." It was this witness of unity and love in the midst of a divided human race that in the end prevailed. It was this that was the ultimate victory which "overcame the world."

There are very great hindrances indeed in the way of this realization through love. There was first of all, an almost immediate growth of party spirit. This could be traced in one of St. Paul's earliest letters. Some were saying in those early days "I am of Paul," others were saying "I am of Apollos." St. Paul indignantly asks them "Is Christ divided?" and gives them the great message of Christian love, as the one means of realizing their faith.

Secondly, there was the barrier of race and sect. The Jew would not eat with the Greek. The Greek would not tolerate the Jew. St. Paul answers "In Christ there cannot be Jew or Greek. . . . but all are one man in Christ Jesus."

Thirdly, there were the social barriers of freemen and slaves, of rich and poor; St. Paul treats these in the same way that he treats the barriers of race. In Christ, he says, they simply do not exist; they are done away; they are annihilated in the atmosphere of Christian love.

POLITICAL PERSECUTION.

Lastly, there were the hindrances of political persecution. The Christian society was regarded as politically dangerous. Everything was done by the State to break it up and destroy it. But here, to quote Tertullian's magnificent purchase, "the blood of the martyrs was the seed of the Church." Those were great days indeed when Christians were thus united together by common suffering. The Church was then morally pure; and its love was burning at a white heat.

The sacraments of the Church, Holy Baptism and Holy Communion, could only be rightly understood in connecton with this central conception of Christian love and unity. They were the social bonds, which bound this young and growing society together. Holy Baptism, which was called by the early Christians "the bath of a new birth," represented the initiation into the new Christian society,—the washing away, as it were, of the old self-centred life; the new birth into the Christ-life of love and unity. Another phrase for this was "to put on Christ." Just as a white robe is put on which covers the whole body so Christ was to be "put on" and the whole body of Christians were to be clothed with His Spirit. The Eucharist or "Holy Communion" was the second sacramental bond. It was called "The Lord's Meal." The one bread, (the symbol of the one body) was broken and shared together. "We, the many," says St. Paul, "are one head, one body: for we all share the one bread." If any early Christian was put in prison and condemned to the wild beasts, his share of the "one bread" was brought to him, so that he might realize, even there, his fellowship of unity and love. At first there were great racial and social difficulties concerning this sacrament. Jews and Greeks, free men and slaves rich men and poor, had never before been accustomed thus to eat bread together. But the Christian love broke through every barrier of race and social status. The Christian unity was continually expressed in the sacrament of "the breaking of the bread."

CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.

The preacher went on to urge that the time had come, especially in India, for the Christian Church to return to those primitive conceptions, and to give them once more their living fruitful expression. Christianity was not so much at first a creed of life—the Christ-life: it was the fellowship of those who lived the Christ-life of unity and love. The Christian Church should represent, therefore, in India, as it did in early days in Europe, the fellowship wherein all worldly barriers were broken down before the presence of Christ, the Son of Man. The barriers between the European and the Indian, between the Mahomedan and the Hindu, between the high caste and the untouchable, had to be broken down in Christ. There was the supreme Christian message in this country. And to preach Christianity effectually, it was not so much formulated doctrines which were necessary at first, but rather the Christian life of unity and love, expressed in an organised society wherein these great truths were lived and practised. Without this full social expression, Christianity might be in India a more or less tolerable philosophy, but it could never become a vital and vitalizing religion. It could never be the quickening power to build up the new Indian nation. It could never meet with a living message the newly rising spiritual forces in the country.

The preacher concluded his course of sermons with a plea that each Christian congregation in India should set itself steadfastly to realize the original Christian message of unity and love, and thus become in its own local area, a living expression of sympathy between man and man.

LIFE ON 3d A DAY.

"PERFECT HEALTH AND ENJOYMENT."

How to live on less than 3d. a day—to be exact, 1s. 8d. a week—with due regard to physical efficiency, has been demonstrated to his personal satisfaction by Mr. F. J. Cross, a food reformer, who described his experiences to the Charity Organisation Society in London on June, says the "Daily Mail."

Mr. Cross's food budget for a week consisted of the following:—

	s.	d.
Three loaves of bread	0	7
1lb. of atmeal	0	2
1 pint of milk	0	2
1lb. haricot beans	0	1½
1lb. dates	0	2
1lb. rice	0	1½
2oz. dripping	0	1½
5oz. of margarine	0	1½
4lb. potatoes	0	0
1lb. sugar	0	0½
Tea, pepper, salt	0	0½
	1	8

Mr. Cross said that he lived in enjoyment and in health.

DEAF-MUTE HYMNS.

SPEECH IN GESTURE BY A BARONET.

The Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos, to the accompaniment of the signs and gestures of the deaf-and-dump alphabet, laid at Stoke Newington, on June 13, the memorial stone of the Institute of St. John of Beverley for the Deaf and Dumb of North London.

Deaf-mutes took part in the prayers and the hymns, and followed the addresses by watching the motions of the hands and mouth of the Rev. F. W. Gilby, chaplain to the Royal Association in aid of the Deaf and Dumb, says the "Daily Mail."

A deaf-and-dumb baronet, Sir Arthur Fairbairn, by gestures proposed a vote of thanks to the duchess. Quoting the lines

> Silence betrays more woe
> Than words, though ne'er so witty.
> A begger that is dumb, you know,
> May challenge double pity.

he said: "It is as a beggar I challenge your pity and appeal for further subscriptions to this institute."

The new institute, called after St. John of Beverley because he is said to have healed a man by teaching him speech, will have a lecture hall, a billiards-room, a kitchen, and a Dorcas room. For the completion of the building £1,800 is still needed.

NO LEGAL MULES.

During the hearing at Woolwich Police Court during the mail week, of a charge of being drunk while in charge of a horse and van, it was shown that the animal was a mule.

References to the statute showed that mules were ignored, the only animals mentioned being horses and cattle. The magistrate (Mr. Hutton) solved the problem by altering the charge to one of being drunk in charge of a carriage.

CHARLES I.'s HUMAN HORSE.

Artists' efforts to paint horses were commented upon by Mr. Walter Winans at the opening of the horse picture gallery at the Olympia show in the mail week.

"Look at the horse Charles I. is mounted on the statue in Trafalgar-square. Examine his eyes. They are human eyes put where a man has his, in the front of his head, not as a real horse has them. Sculptors and artists like Heseltine, Blinks, Charlton, and Armour portray a horse in a way that none of the old masters can approach."

COLLAPSE OF A CORNICE.

The cornice of a three-storeyed house at Chira-Bazaar belonging to a Parsi named D. D. Gordhan collapsed yesterday and fell on a Parsi lady named Motibai Ardeshir, who received slight injuries. She was treated at home.

During a representation, last week, of the Battle of Waterloo for cinema purposes, in which 4,000 players and 3,000 horses were taking part, only one of the combatants was injured. This recalls the famous battle between the Sultan of Morocco's troops and the adherents of a pretender, in which the only person killed was a civilian who was engaged in selling sherbet to both sides.—*Punch*.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

DEVASTHAN PROPERTY IN DISPUTE.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

RAMCHANDRA BALKRISHNA SHAHANE v. VITHU BIN LAKHU DESAI AND OTHERS.

This was an appeal against the decision of the First Class Sub-Judge of Satara, who had amended the decree of the lower court.

Briefly the facts of this case were :—

The plaintiff sued to recover possession of the land in suit, and Rs. 100 as rent for the year 1908-9, alleging that the land in suit was the Inam Miras land of the Shahane Bhaubands, and it was given by them to the Shri Datta idol at Nadoli. The plaintiff and the deceased Sitaram Sakharam were the Vahiwatdars appointed by the Bhaubands. The defendants were the annual tenants of the plaintiff and they were to give 10 maunds of paddy as rent per year. The annual tenancy was duly terminated by a notice, but the defendants refused to hand over the possession and pay higher rents and therefore the suit was brought.

The Subordinate Judge of Patan had held that the land in suit belonged to Shahanes as managers of the Samsthan, and that one of the Shahanes could not pass any paper which was binding on all the members of Shahane family. The award showed that the plaintiff was one of the two trustees appointed by members of the Shahane family to manage the Samsthan property. Neither the plaintiff nor the deceased Sitaram was the owner. None of the persons could have any right to pass a paper limiting the interest of the Shahane members or the Samsthan interest. Shahane members or the Devasthan could not be bound by such a permanent lease. The lease therefore was not binding on the plaintiff. Thus it is proved that the plaintiff was both Inamdar and Mirasdar and the defendants were only annual tenants.

The First Class Subordinate Judge of Satara reversed the decree of the Subordinate Judge and held that Sitaram was not required to obtain the consent of the plaintiff. He could do all the acts in connection with the management as a working manager. To let the land was within his proper duty. The granting of a permanent lease was often most conducive to the improvement of the estate (P. J. 1896, p. 269). The lease was beneficial. The lease was binding on all the owners including the plaintiff. The plaintiff as a supervising manager could not ignore that he was bound by that.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments of both the sides reversed the decree of the lower appellate court, and restored that of the trial court.

Mr. S. R. Bakhle appeared on behalf of the appellant.

Mr. Weldon with Mr. Nilkanth appeared for the respondents.

SUIT TO RECOVER PROPERTY.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

BALARAM NARAYAN AND OTHERS v. LUXMAN GOPAL AND OTHERS.

This was a second appeal against the decision of Mr. Varley, District Judge of Khandesh, who had confirmed the decree of the lower court and dismissed the appellants' appeal with costs.

The facts of this case were briefly these :—

The plaintiffs sued to recover possession by right of ownership of the property described in the plaint. They said that the property originally belonged to their ancestors and to those of the defendant No. 1 and that a partition suit was brought in the Dhulia Court and that in a Regular Darkhast No. 850 of 1898 the property came to their share. They so remained in possession till the end of Shake year 1823 when the defendant No. 1 wrongfully took possession of it and leased it to tenants. The defendant No. 1 said that the property had fallen to the share of his mother, and that the Court had given her possession of it. The defendants further contended that the suit was time-barred on the ground that the land was forcibly taken away from the defendant No. 4 and her tenants had brought a suit for possession against the plaintiffs' tenants in the Mamlatdar's Court at Jalgaon and that the possession was awarded to her.

Both the lower courts had found that the plaintiffs were the owners of the land. With regard to limitation it was held that no authority was shown by the defendants that a landlord was bound to sue for possession within three years if his tenant was dispossessed by the Mamlatdar in a suit against the tenant, and therefore the suit was not time-barred. Their Lordships after hearing the arguments of Counsel, dismissed the suit with costs.

Mr. Jayakar with Mr. Bhide appeared on behalf of the appellants.

Mr. P. Shingne appeared on behalf of the respondents.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

EX-SHERIFF'S SON'S DEBTS.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

JASRAJ FOAJI v. ABDUL REHMAN SULEMAN AND OTHERS.

The hearing of this suit was continued yesterday.

Mr. Sorabji's cross-examination which was not finished on Friday was continued yesterday by Mr. Davar.

In his cross-examination he said that he acted in Abdul Satar's matter and this matter under Mr. Dinshaw's instructions. Abdul Rehman and Mr. Ebrahim, manager of Suleman, came to him in connection with this matter. The manager might have told him that the boy had contracted debts in the firm's name. It did not strike him to deduct their unpaid bill of costs from the sum of Rs. 15,000 which was paid to Abdul Rehman. He did not make any inquiries as to whether any security was given before making a deposit. He did not think the manager Ebrahim told him anything about the boy's actions. He did not think he saw Mr. Suleman in his office while this summary suit of the West End Watch Co. was pending.

Mr. Suleman was further cross-examined by Mr. Davar regarding the Poona properties. He said that after the suit was filed the plaintiffs did not ask him that they wanted to inspect his properties. The plaintiffs' engineer came and inspected the Bellasis Road property and he allowed them to do it. Mr. Dinshaw asked his permission as to whether the plaintiffs could inspect his property and he gave the permission. He sold the Queen's Gardens property last year and it realised Rs. 39,000. He also sold 21, Queen's Garden. It realised about Rs. 24,600. It was sold a bouta year and a half ago. Both the above properties were within the Cantonment Limits. Both these properties fetched a rent of Rs. 185 and Rs. 130 p.m. The sale proceeds went to the family firm. He had no house at Wanowri. There was one a the family possession, but it went to Abdul Satar's part at the time he got a release deed. Major Leslie was the Secretary of the Government Committee. He had a lot of watan lands at Yerowda, Oundh, Wanowri, and Dhanowri. He had lots of land near the Bund Gardens, known as the Razi's watan land. At present only five or six acres were left. He valued that land at about Rs. 800 an acre. He had no land in Poona since 1869, except these five or six acres. The land was *farzandari*. He had to pay 4 annas in a rupee to the Kazi. Whatever he paid or received could be found in his account books. (To His Lordship's question whether he would be willing to sell all these properties mentioned in the statement at the valuation put therein, Mr. Suleman answered that he would). The last balance sheet of his rents and properties was drawn at the last Diwali. No balance was shown drawn in the books of account. There was a property at Ganeshkhind known as Ludha Ebrahim's hill. They had to pay Rs. 150 to the Inamdar and they got Rs. 75 only.

THE FIRM'S LIABILITIES.

In his re-examination by Mr. Setalwade he said that the debts of the firm at Bombay at the date of the release, were over Rs. 2,00,000. Similarly the debts of the Poona firm were about Rs. 50,000. The outstandings of Muraglia's business were Rs. 80,000. Muraglia's business owed to Ludha Ebrahim Rs. 40,000. The license of the salt pans was a yearly license and it was not permissible to him to sell that license. He could not sell them. If the salt license was not renewed, the land would not be worth more than Rs. 5 an acre. About the Arthur Road property, the buffalo license was a yearly license and could be cancelled at any time. He was prepared to say everything about the reason for not taking party shares of the Kohinoor Mill into account when the release deed was executed. The reason was that they (*i.e.* he and his family) had set apart the forty shares for the purpose of the maintenance of Rabiabai, a daughter of his brother Hussein, for whose maintenance Abdul Satar had refused to provide. He knew that his son was not entitled to partition according to Hindu Law.

Ismail Cassam Rahimtulla was the next witness called. He said that he was a partner with his father in the firm known as Cassam Rahimtulla and Sons. They were Government contractors and Commissariat contractors. His firm had a current account with Ludha Ebrahim and Co. Ludha Ebrahim drew from us on 18th March, 1912, a sum of Rs. 15,000, and that sum was debited in their books. On the same day Rs. 15,000 were deposited in their firm in the name of Abdul Rehman. Mr. Madon and Abdul Rehman came to their office in the afternoon on that day and brought with them in cash Rs. 14,800. They paid interest at six per cent. On that sum Abdul Rehman drew Rs. 1,500 before he went to England. Afterwards in obedience to his instructions they honoured his hundis. The balance left was Rs. 7,000 and odd. After his return from England he drew Rs. 1,600 in order to pay Mr. Madon. He paid the balance of Rs. 6,700 to the official Assignee. He had yet to pay interest and he had written to the Official Assignee to that effect.

THE RS. 15,000 TRANSACTION.

In his cross-examination by Mr. J. D. Davar, the witness said that he was doing business since ten years. About two or four persons kept a current account with him. Ludha Ebrahim was one of them. Solicitors on behalf of their clients never came and deposited money in his firm. Mr. Madon's arrival did not excite his curiosity. He did not expect to see Mr. Madon. When the sum of Rs. 15,000 was taken by Ludha Ebrahim, it was not pre-arranged, that in the evening Rs. 14,000 would be deposited again in Abdul Rehman's name. He knew Abdul Rehman. He knew the children of the family of Suleman Abdul Wahed. He could not know whether Abdul Rehman was a good or a bad boy. He never knew whether Abdul Rehman was in debts. He came to know of his debts when Homi Wadia served a summons on his father. Abdul Rehman came to his, shop rarely. Once he had borrowed Rs. 80 from his branch at Poona. Rs. 80 were taken into account on 20th June, 1913. To take that sum into account, his (Abdul Rehman's) permission was taken. He (Abdul Rehman) came to his office with Ebrahim the manager, and withdrew Rs. 1,000. He (witness) did not know when Abdul Rehman filed his schedule. Abdul Rehman came and asked him to pay Rs. 1,000 as he wanted to pay his solicitors. He did not remember in whose hands he paid Rs. 1,000. Perhaps it might have been given to Ebrahim. On the 20th of June the paid Rs. 250 to Joonas Tyabji for Abdul Rehman's tailoring bills. Joonas Tyabji's firm was his own firm. Suleman Abdul Wahed was not a partner in that firm. On 23rd June Ebrahim Sidic took Rs. 958 and paid it to Messrs. Cox and Co. when Abdul Rehman came and said that he wanted to deposit Rs. 14,800, he (witness) asked him why he wanted to deposit this sum. Abdul Rehman said that he wanted to deposit it. Rs. 80 were borrowed about two years ago. Mr. Suleman Abdul Wahed himself took away Rs. 15,000, on 10th March, 1912. He came alone. He had come the previous day to tell him that he would require Rs. 15,000, on the next day. He did not apply his mind as to where Abdul Rehman got Rs. 14,800 on the evening of 18th March. His father was in Bombay. His father had a summons served by Homi Wadia, but no summons was served by the defendants. He knew Homi Wadia by sight. His (witness) father was a great friend of Mr. Suleman Abdul Wahed.

Mr. Setalwad submitted that he did not want to adduce any more evidence on behalf of defendants 2-7.

The cases is proceeding.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs:—Messrs. Pherozshah, Unwala and Papa.

Solicitors for defendants 2-7:—Messrs. Payne and Co.

HER HUSBAND'S DEBTS.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

SONIRAM JITMAL, A FIRM vs. MUKHIBAI WIDOW.

This suit was filed as a short cause on 23rd January, 1913, and, after several postponements, came on for hearing to-day. The plaintiff's claim is to recover from the defendant, both in her personal capacity and as the heir and legal representative of Jugganath Gulji Singhani, the sum of Rs. 65,920 with interest at 9 annas per cent. per mensem. The plaintiffs are shroffs and merchants carrying on business in Calcutta in the style of Soniram Jitmal.

Jugganath Gulji Singhani also carried on business as shroff and merchant in Bombay, Calcutta etc. He died in April, 1910. In Samvat 1961, 1962, plaintiffs had money dealings with the said Singhani and at the end of 1961, he owed them Rs. 5,000 as balance of accounts between them. In 1962, plaintiffs agreed to advance to him 1½ lakh of rupees including the amount then due by him on his depositing with the plaintiffs at Calcutta the title deeds of his property at Parel as security for the advances to be made to him from time to time. At the end of Samvat 1965, the amount due with interest was Rs. 1,60,968, which the plaintiffs asked should be paid off by selling the property. In order to enable him to do so, plaintiffs sent the title-deeds of the property to the Bombay firm of Chemiram Jesraj to produce them when required by the said Singhani. To have the title investigated, the said Singhani induced Cheniram Jesraj in December, 1909, to hand over the title-deeds to him, promising to return them as soon as possible. In January, 1910, Singhani agreed to sell the property to J. B. Petit for Rs. 2,10,000, and received Rs. 10,000 as earnest money. But, before the sale could be completed, Singhani died, leaving him surviving his widow, the 1st defendant, who had been appointed sole executrix and legatee under the will of Singhani. In September, 1910, the defendant, plaintiffs and the firm of Tarachand Ganshamdas agreed that the plaintiffs should pay Rs. 61,718 to Tarachand Ganshamdas on behalf of the defendant as executrix to enable the defendant to pay off the unsecured creditors of the deceased Singhani under a deed of composition. It was further agreed that the defendant should execute a legal mortgage of the Parel property to secure the balance due to them at Singhani's death as well as the further sum of Rs. 61,718.

It was provided by the said agreement that if the sale to J. B. Petit was carried out the plaintiffs should be paid the sale proceeds, which were to be credited by them as against the total sum due to them and that the defendant should execute a promissory note in favour of the plaintiffs for the balance remaining due to them. The sum of Rs. 61,718 was paid and distributed among the creditors as agreed and the sale to J. B. Petit was carried out. In December, 1910, letters of administration with the will annexed of the said Singhani were granted to one Naraingrai Ramdayal, a moonim of the deceased. An account of the moneys due to the plaintiffs was made up and adjusted between the plaintiffs and the said administrator when Rs. 36,893 were found due without interest, and the administrator passed an acknowledgment in favour of the plaintiffs. Other sums of money were paid by the plaintiffs since the adjustment. The whole sum now due is Rs. 65,920 which the plaintiffs claim.

The defendant first of all disputes the jurisdiction of this Court to try the suit. She says, however, that the money dealings referred to took place in Calcutta either personally or by corresopndence with her husband. She is unaware of the deposit of title-deeds with the plaintiffs and the amounts due to them. When a suit was filed by one of the creditors of her husband, Jiwraj, the chief partner in plaintiff's firm approached her and she agreed to give all the creditors, including the plaintiffs, eight annas in the rupee for the moneys due by her husband, no interest to be calculated on the moneys due. The plaintiffs agreed to advance the moneys to pay off the creditors, such further advance to be repaid with interest at 8 annas per cent. per mensem. The defendant, therefore, as administratrix of her husband is liable to pay the plaintiffs only Rs. 75,000 on the old debt and Rs. 61,715, the further loan, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum. On an account being taken on that basis, a large sum will be due to the defendant which she counterclaims. She has no knowledge of the agreement of September, 1910, entered into by her Gumashta, Kanayalal Potdar. She refused to confirm it when she came to know of it. She, therefore, also refused to execute the promissory note as mentioned in the agreement. The defendant further denies knowledge of the adjustment with Nairangrai Ramdayal and submits that it is not binding on her.

Mr. Moos and Mr. Davar appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Kanga for the defendant.

The case is proceeding.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs': Payne and Co. Solicitors for the defendants: Patell and Ezekiel.

HALWA RICE TRANSACTIONS.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

KUBERDAS NARSIDAS, A FIRM vs. NEMIDAS VELJI AND OTHERS.

This suit came on for hearing yesterday.

The plaintiffs said that about the 13th December 1910, they engaged the firm of Hathi Talaksi, the 2nd and 3rd defendants, as brokers to purchase for them 335 bags of Rangoon halwa rice for the following Fagan, Chaitra, and Vaisakh deliveries at the market rate from a solvent party. The said firm of Hathi Talaksi purchased the said rice per three contracts dated 13th December 1910, from one Velji Rajpal who was then on the brink of insolvency. The plaintiffs pointed out to the firm of Hathi Talaksi Velji's financial condition and declined to accept the contracts entered into whereupon the 3rd defendant Shambhu Talaksi on behalf of the firm of Hathi Talaksi guaranteed the solvency of Velji Rajpal and agreed to indemnify the plaintiffs against any loss that they may suffer in respect of the three contracts by reason of Velji's insolvency. This arrangement was evidenced by the endorsements on the back of the writings embodying the three contracts. A sum of Rs. 1,178-6-3 was found due from Velji Rajpal to the plaintiffs in respect of the said three contracts. This had been demanded from Velji but he had declared his inability to pay and he had been declared an insolvent in the market. The firm of Hathi Talaksi now repudiated their liability to pay under the guarantee they had given to the plaintiffs. Velji Rajpal was now dead and the plaintiffs sued to recover from the sole surviving representative of Velji and from the firm of Hathi Talaksi a sum of Rs. 1,363-14-3 with interest and costs of the suit.

The first defendant, the son of Velji Rajpal, in his written statement, pleaded that the plaintiffs never purchased from his father the 335 bags of rice as alleged. This defendant said that his deceased father used to wager and gamble with the plaintiff firm on the rise and fall of the market and the transactions in suit were wagering transactions where it was agreed that no delivery was to be taken but only the difference between the market rate and the contract rate on the due date was to be paid. The considerations of the agreements mentioned in the plaint were unlawful and the plaintiffs were not entitled to succeed.

The 2nd and 3rd defendants, representing the firm of Hathi Talaksi, denied that they had been engaged by the plaintiffs to purchase rice. They denied that they purchased rice from Velji Rajpal or that Velji Rajpal was then on the brink of insolvency or that they guaranteed the solvency of Velji Rajpal and agreed to indemnify the plaintiffs as alleged in the plaint. These defendants said that the endorsements on the contracts, referred to by the plaintiffs, were forged. The defendants said that they had simply acted as brokers in the transactions and submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs so far as they were concerned.

Mr. Jafferbhoy with Mr. Gadgil appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Kanga with Mr. Desai appeared for the defendants.

Evidence in the suit was heard during the day and, on defendants 2 and 3 withdrawing their allegations that the endorsements were forged, His Lordship dismissed the plaintiffs' suit with costs.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs: Mr. Gamanlal H. Dalal.

Attorneys for the defendants: Messrs. Dastur and Co.

PARSI WIFE'S SUIT FOR MAINTENANCE.

SETTLEMENT ARRIVED AT.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

GOOLBAI BEHARAMSHAH HARVER. vs. BEHRAMSHAH D. HARVER.

After some evidence had been recorded in this case on behalf of the plaintiff, the parties came to a settlement on the question of the ornaments. A decree was made by consent that the articles of jewelry in the possession of the Prothonotary and the clothes produced in Court be handed over to the plaintiff absolutely, without any right of reversion in the same to the husband in the event of his surviving the plaintiff. The defendant to pay to the plaintiff within two months the sum of Rs. 100 in full satisfaction of her claim to the monies deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank. This order is to be without prejudice to the rights and contentions of the parties. Each party to bear his own costs.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Payne and Co.

Solicitors for the defendant: Ardeshir, Hormusji, Dinshaw and Co.

THE CAUSE LIST.

TUESDAY JULY, 8TH.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

IN THE DIVISION COURT NO. 40.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL. (IN CHAMBERS.)

479-13—Wadia G. & Co. Ismail Haji Cassim v. Abdulla Haji Rahimtula.

497-13—Mulla and Mulla Usman Gani v. Manabhai Govind Chitre.

CHAMBER MATTER.

In re Indian Coy. Act VI of 1882.—Payne & Co. In re the Bombay Hirzab Steam Navigation Co. of India Ld. v. Trieninji Jeewandas a firm & ors. Petitions. Amin & D. Payne & Co. Beck M. R. & Co. Crawford B. & Co. For proofs of claim.

For Withdrawal (In Court.)

428-13—Payne & Co. Mathuradas Goculdas v. The Bombay Cotton Trades Association Ltd. Crawford B. & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL

Short Cause.

489-13—Manchershaw & M. Messrs. Cooper Bros. a firm v. Baboolbhoy Hassum Sunderdas & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

70-13—Payne & Co. Soniram Jitmal a firm v. Mookhibai widow Patell and E. Part Heard.

489-12—Tyabji D. & Co. Jotram Kedernath a firm v. Kapurchand Panalal and anr. Bhaishanker K. and G.

1156-12—Dubash and P. Naranji Judveshwar Joshi v. Chaganlal Ambaram Purohit and anr. Amin and D. Motichand and D.

1166-12—Mulji K. and T. Asharam Joitaram and anr. v. Sakalchand Maganlal Madhowji. and C.

1226-12—Captain and V. Manalal Goolabchand and anr. v. Jugulkishore Balkisson and anr. Payne & Co.

1228-12—Kanga and S. Keshowji Deokaran v. Lakharusey Kuverji and ors. Mehta and D.

1111-12—Payne and Co. Kooshiram Bhagwandas a firm v. Dharamdas Manghermal and anr. Jamsetji R. and D. For Postponement.

1233-12—Bhimji & Co. Mowji Nanji and anr. Dewji Tricumdas and ors. Shroff D. and D. Maneklal and T.

1255-12—Maneklal and T. Kundlick Pandooji Banker v. Dhondiba Pandooji Banker and anr. Smetham B. and Co.

125-09—Amin and D. Khimji Assur Veerji v. The Shri Buldeo Mills Ld. and ors. Mulla and M. Tyabjee D. and Co.

160-09—Amin and D. Khimji Asur Veerji v. The Shri Buldeo Mills Ld. and ors. Mulla and M. Tyabjee D. & Co.

1032-10—Wadia G. & Co. Harivallabhdas Kashidas v. Kanayalal Jeynarayen and ors. Sabnis and G.

542-11—Payne & Co. R. W. Sethna, v. Rabedbai widow and ors. Forbes and Co. Payne and Co.

968-10—Daphtary F. and D. The Indian Specie Bank Ld. Kilachand Verchand and ors. Hiralal & Co.

1075-10—Daphtary F. and D. The Indian Specie Bank Ld. v. Kilachand Verchand and ors. Hiralal & Co.

1123-10—Daphtary F. and D. The Indian Specie Bank Ld. v. Kilachand Verchand and ors. Hiralal & Co.

458-13—Ardeshir H. D. & Co. Messrs. Aldridge Salmon & Co. v. Haji Rahimtoola Haji Vacha & Co.

175-13—Mulji K. & Th. Bhimji Chatraji & Co. a firm v. Javanmal Ganaji & ors. Mehta & D.

229-12—Mirza M. & M. The Oriental v. Nagindas Vallabhdas & ors. Motichand & D.

229-12—Murza M. & M. The Oriental Bank of India Ld. v. Noor Mahomed Jina Payne & Co.

1096-12—Dapt. F. & D. Joshua Henry Hands v. Sheriff Bhimji. Ard. H. D. & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

759-12—Mulla & Mulla Bomanji Rustomji Contractor & ors. v. Naswanji Kumcherji Dalal Jehangir G. & B.

254-13—Patell & Ez. Jamsetji Sorabji v. Entz Ramjanally Rajabally Jan Mahomed Wadia G. & Co.

334-13—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Messrs. Abdullabhai & Josmanbhai Lalji a firm v. Messrs. Muthuradas Rowji a firm. Mulla & Mulla.

Manchershaw and et.

475-13—Dubash & Co. George Victor D'Soylma v. Abdul Rahman Haji Sulliman Abdul Mahed.

480-13—Mulla & Mulla Bai Dewkabai widow v. Louis Dreyfus & Co. a firm Bhai K. & ti.

487-13—Wadia G. & Co. Ismail Haji Cassam v. Abdulla Haji Rahimtulla.

491-13—Vachha & Co. Abdul Hoosing Mulla Kolemoodin v. Merwanji Edalji Cowasji Jessalmalla & anr.

506-13—Ardeshir H. D. & Co. Messrs. Virji Tegers & Co. a firm v. Anandrao Ganpatrao Mangde.

507-13—Mirza M. & M. Aishabibi alias Begum v. Haji Ahmed Jangbari & ors.

513-13—Wadia G. & Co. Kana Massinhji v. Vidibai.

LONG CAUSES.

815-12—Unwalla P. & P. Jasraj Foajee v. Abdul Rehman Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahid & ors. Payne & Co. Part heard Matubhai J. & M.

766-12.—Vatcha and Co., R. D. Sethna, v. Motibai alias Gokibai Madhowji K. & C. Part heard. 27-6-13.

641-11—M. B. Chothia. Hormusji Framji Maneckshaw v. Nusserwanji Bomonji Panthakay & ors. Ragh. N. & Co. Edg. G. W. & Co. Part heard 1-4-13.

455-13—Little & Co. Kavasha Dossabhoy Wadia v. Ebrahim Haji Ahmed Judah & Solomon.

897-12—Maneklal & Th. Ladaha B. Amrey v. Sadanand Jagannath & ors. Sham M. & H.

1245-12.—Mulji K. & Th., Nana Yessoe Padval, v. Sitabai widow and anr. Dastur & Co.

1308-12.—Mulla & M. Piran Hassan v. Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed Patell & ors. Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

1319-12.—Edgelow G. W. & Co., Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co. Ld., Payne & Co.

43-13.—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co., Ld. Payne & Co.

309-03—Malvi H. M. & R. Jitmul Kanayalal a firm v. Ebji Umersey a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

310-03.—Malvi H. M. & R. Jitmull Kanyalal a firm v. Shamji Ludha & Co. a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

311-03.—Malvi H. M. & R. Mamraj Rambhagat a firm v. Ebji Oomersey a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

1276-12.—Chitnis M. & K. Manaji Kuverji Raje Shirke v. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil & anr. Sabnis & G.

1201-12.—Sabnis and G. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil, v. Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke, Chitnis M. & K.

594-12.—Sabnis and G. Bai Sitabai widow v. Govindrao Madhavrao Dukle & ors. Daphtary F. & D.

666-11—Jamsetji R. & D. Sadad Panna & Co. a firm v. Shivnarayan Parbhulal Edgelow G. W. & Co. for trial on issues raised by appeal court of 14-2-13.

623-12—Pestonji R. K. & Co. Joosab Haji Oosman v. Haji Jakeria Haji Oosman, Capt. & V. Ch. S. D. 18-3-13.

O.S. 301-13—Patell & Ez. Roque Estevas Pereira alias Rock Steven Pereira, v. Rozario Mathais de Silva alias Rodgers Mathaias De Silva & ors. Patell & Ez. Bhimji & Co. 25-3-13.

O. S. 303-13—Patell and E. Roque Estevas Pereira alias Roque Steven Pereira v. Roger Mathias De Silva & ors. Patell & E.

312-13—Motichand & D. Nemchand Nathabhai v. Dayabhai Manchharam & ors. Ardeshir H. D. & Co. Patell & Co.

362-13—Pest. R. K. & Co. Bai Jiwanbai widow v. Amboobai, widow & ors. Madhawji K. & C. (For paupers.) Edg. G. W. & Co.

441-09—Little & Co. Mathuradas Goculdas v. Tehelram Girdhandas & ors. Jam. R. & D.

891-12—Mulla & M. Abdul Aziz Vali Mahomed v. Khatizabai Tyabji D. & Co.

989-12—Smetham B. & Co. Parvatibai widow v. Gopal Sudkoji Bole & ors. Vatcha and Co. For further hearing Payne & Co.

Before Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

273-13—Shamrao M. & H. Rustomji Khursedji v. Korimbai widow & ors. Seemejemal & Co.

Before the Prothonotary in his Office.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

P. P. No.

8-13—In person Sharial Rusthim Irani Irani v. Boman Murwan Tadiwalla & ors. Mulla and Mulla Part Heard.

PROBLEMS OF POLYGAMY.

AFRICAN CHIEFS TALK WITH THE FREE CHURCH COUNCIL.

The African chiefs now visiting this country and the Free Church Council met at an informal conference at the Memorial Hall during the mail week, writes the "Daily News and Leader." Most of the chiefs appeared in the picturesque and resplendent costumes of their country.

There were no formal addresses, the meeting taking the form of question and answer. The Hon. Mr. Edun and two or three of his colleagues spoke admirable English, and acted as interpreters for others of their number who took part in the discussion.

Polygamy (a subject in which the meeting evinced a remarkable and unexpected interest), the drink traffic, and the native Church formed the chief topics of conversation. On the first point Mr. Edun, who describes himself as a Wesleyan of the third generation, put the position very forcibly.

The "orthodox" mission churches, he explained, refused to admit polygamist husbands into membership (though their wives were received), and as a consequence a seceding native Church had been formed. "What a man to do," asked the native Premier, with feeling, who has married several wives and had children legally born to him by them? Is he to throw away his wives and children because he wants to save his own soul?"

The meeting was evidently willing to decide the question in the same tolerant spirit as the speaker, particularly when he pointed out that Mohammedanism was reaching out its hands for such men, wives and all.

A Christian chief mentioned that in Nigeria the Mohammedans, despite their reputed abstinence, drank at least as much spirits as Christians. At the request of a member of the audience this statement was referred by the interpreter to one of the Mohammedans of the party, who reluctantly confirmed. "We have no public-houses," said one of the chiefs amid applause, "and so we have no poor-houses."

THE NATIONAL FINANCING AND COMMISSION CORPORATION LTD.

The net Profit of the National Financing and Commission Corporation Ltd., for the period ending 30th June, 1913, is Rs. 53,851-15-3.

The first Balance sheet will be placed before the General Meeting to be called, the date of which will be announced hereafter.

Too much night work, head aches, roll and toss, can't sleep? Enjoy your rest, take Stearns' Headache Cure. One wafer does the work.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

JUVENILE GIRL OFFENDER.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Sabaji charged Sundribai, a Hindu girl aged about sixteen years, with the theft of six gold bangles valued at Rs. 625, the property of her neighbour Manilal Motilal.

The accused was on visiting terms with the complainant's wife and on the noon of the 3rd instant the latter missed a bunch of keys. She, thereupon, became suspicious and opened her box of jewellery with a duplicate key and found that her jewellery was stolen. The accused was suspected and the police on making a search recovered five of the bangles from a drain behind her house.

The accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy. As this was her first offence and most of the property was recovered, the Magistrate took a lenient view of the case and having regard to her young age, sentenced her to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200. Out of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 125 was ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

MISAPPPRORIATION OF JEWELLERY.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged Narayan Babaji alias Ganu Babu with criminal breach of trust in respect of ornaments and a cap collectively valued at Rs. 45 belonging to a Hindu woman named Kashileri and another Hindu named Vithal Kashiram.

The evidence showed that about fifteen days ago the accused went to the first complainant and asked for some ornaments saying he wished to wear them at a marriage. He failed to return them and subsequently the ornaments were recovered from a Marwari with whom they were pledged.

In the second case the accused represented to the complainant that he wished to wear them at the Satya Narayen Punja.

The accused pleaded not guilty in the first case and pleaded guilty in the second case.

His Worship convicted the accused in both these cases and sentenced him to forty-five days' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT AT FINLAY MILLS.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, John Clark, weaving-master in the Finlay Mills Co. charged one Sheik Karim for theft as a servant of cloth valued at Rs. 20 belonging the above mills.

On the 6th instant, the accused, who is a watchman at the entrance gate, was relieved at 5 p.m. by Rahim Yakhu Khan another watchman. The latter on going to his post observed the accused putting some pieces of cloth in a gunny bag and concealing the same in a chowkey. Growing suspicious, he reported the matter and had the accused arrested. The property was recovered, and, on the accused's house being searched, more cloth belonging to the Finlay Mills Co. was discovered therein.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

A DARING THIEF.

Before Mr. Frank Oliviera yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court sub-Inspector Sabaji charged Bhica Luxmon, a Hindu, with the theft of gold and silver ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 350 from the shop of one Mulji Shamji at Pydhonie.

The evidence showed that on Saturday last a passer-by noticed the accused walking away with a bundle concealed under his arms from the shop and informed a servant of the shop. The latter had the accused arrested and the property was recoyered.

His Worship convicted the accused who had two previous convictions and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

ILLICIT MEAT.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Mr. Kazi Abdool Rozak, Assistant to the Superintendent of Markets, prosecuted one Mahomed Valad Chatoo for bringing into the city 36lbs. of buffalo meat from Kurla intended for sale to the public in contravention of Section 412 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1888.

At the instance of a market peon, Balu Yesoo, the accused was arrested at Byculla station carrying a tin containing 36lbs. of diseased meat without a permit. He pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15 or in default of payment to undergo fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

ACCIDENT TO SHIP'S QUARTER-MASTER.

Robert Jones, Quarter-Master of S. S. Mahronda, aged about forty-nine years, was removed to the St. George's Hospital as he had received internal injuries caused by an accidental fall from a height of about twenty-five feet from No. 1 hatch of his ship which is at present lying in the Prince's Dock.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

The Kanara Saraswati Vilas Dramatic Amateurs, who played the masterpiece "Sati Sadarama", a Canarese adaptation of Kalidasa's Kadambari, are going to act it again at the Ripon Theatre, Corner of Grant Road, to-morrow at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.)

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

R. G. A. 0; Hornets 0.

A game which will probably be handed down as the surprise of the League was the one played yesterday between the R. G. A. and the Hornets. That this would result in anything but a win for the Artillery scarcely entered into the minds of those present, but they were only able to secure a pointless draw—an item of some interest to civilian teams in general. One is bound to admit that the military team should have won and that they would have done so by a fairly substantial margin had the shooting been even moderate, but their chief fault was as evident as ever. It was a triumph for the James brothers who, consistent as usual, were able to keep the sheet clean for their side through some of the best defensive play one could see. Throughout the first half the Hornets were almost entirely in their own "25," but after the interval they had very much more of the play, which was full of incident.

As mentioned, the R.G.A. were very weak in front of goal and lost a number of very soft chances. Kerridge was again conspicuous for his clever dribbling but dwells far too much with the ball. The wings centre well but rather too near goal, but the ball was generally too much in the air. Quinn is well enough known in goal and the defence was sound, Gateley coming in again at back.

As to the Hornets, reference has already been made to the tactics and the halves worked hard, Finnigan shewing up particularly well. Lathorpe was a distinct success in goal in place of Navin, who is rather light for a centre forward. The forwards were poor, the left the better and they should take advantage of a breather in the interval instead of indulging in fancy-kicking. They had some good chances in the second half, but failed in the same point as the Artillery, who might improve in shooting if Jerram were brought up from half.

There was not a great deal of incident in the first half, during which the Colaba men did almost all the pressing. Kerridge and O'Keefe lost openings, McDermott then putting in a good run to the other end but the ball was returned for Lathorpe to save a kicked and a headed shot by Kerridge. He then fisted out a well placed dropping shot and Downes gave to Lefevre, to be well pulled up by Roach. A good move was made by the R.G.A., Cowell giving in to Hart, but Kerridge was found off-side, as he was again a moment later after another centre by Cowell. O'Keefe now had a great chance but delayed too long and shot wide of the mark. From a goal kick Lefevre got clean away past the backs, but was beaten for pace and dispossessed by Roach. Finnigan tried a good long shot as the half time whistle went.

R.G.A. ..... nil.
HORNETS ..... nil.

On resuming, the Artillery came up on the right wing, the ball coming in to Kerridge who gave to Hart, but the latter was off-side. Bradbury lobbed up well for the Hornets and Lefevre rushed Roach's kick, but he cleared. The ball going the other end, a corner was forced. Another corner saw Kerridge head to the right and O'Keefe returned high to Hart, whose shot was saved as was Kerridge's low one, rather luckily. The Hornets came up promisingly through Downes, but Navin was off-side. A centre from the left bounced awkwardly and gave McDermott a great chance, but he muffed it. The Hornets eventually relieved through Lefevre, who tually relieved through Lefevre, who forced a corner. Later Finnigan sent in a good dropping shot which was saved and McDermott sent over from an easy position. Soon after, Downes sent in to Navin, whose head shot was saved and the corner kick was bad. Cowell forcing a corner the other end. Lathorpe saved well shots by O'Keefe and Hart. Twice the Hornets' forwards were found off-side when attacking and from a free for hands Navin shot hard just to the right. At the other end O'Keefe tried a long shot which was saved but not cleared. Hart missing a soft chance. Lefevre once more relieved and passed Roach, but Quinn ran out and cleared. Good work by the James' saw the Hornets back again, but they could not pass Roach this time and they were on the defensive for some time. Cowell being off-side, Bradbury set the forwards going but Quinn again ran out and got the ball away. Back again, Navin narrowly missed twice, Quinn touching the second shot. The corner was well placed, but Jerram kicked away in the goal mouth as time was up.

Final score:—
R.G.A. ..... nil.
HORNETS ..... nil.

The teams were:—

R.G.A.—Quinn (goal); Roach and Gateley (backs); McDermott, Thompson and Jerram (halves); Cooper O'Keefe, Kerridge, Hart and Cowell (forwards).

Hornets:—Lathorpe (goal); H. and W. James (backs); Windsor, Bradbury and Finnigan (halves); Rodrigues, McDermott, Navin, Lefevre and Downes, (forwards).

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Y.M.C.A. vs. G. I. P. RAILWAY.

THE KING REVIEWS THE HOUSEHOLD BRIGADE.

Bombay Chronicle Press. *Photo by Central News.*

The King, Prince Arthur and the Duke of Connaught on the review ground in Windsor Great Park.

RACING IN CALCUTTA.

MONSOON MEETING NOTES.

TOLLYGUNGE CLUB RACES.

(From our Racing Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, July 3.

The monsoon training track will be opened from Monday morning next when work will commence for the meeting commencing on the 2nd August. Indications point to a good season, for in addition to the large entries expected from local stables there are already a good few promised from upcountry. Beedham will be coming from Umballa with half a dozen or so of the horses and ponies under his charge, and Mr. Jack Scott is sending some of his string down. Mr. Evers will have charge of these, and as at previous monsoon meetings, will ride for the stable. Mr. Evers has half a dozen horses and ponies of his own, but three or four of the latter have only been landed recently and will probably not be fit till the back end of the season. Mr. A. N. Das and Messrs. Valentine and Vernon have fairly large strings for the open events, while Major Ormond Winter has quite a nice little lot to send in from Barrackpore.

The amateur class will be very largely represented at this year's meeting, for in addition to the complement of the old brigade, new importations seem to abound, and several new amateur owners and riders intend entering the lists.

Racing people will hear with considerable regret of the death of that game little Waler mare—Circus Girl. She joined Major Ormond Winter's stable at Barrackpore only a month or two ago and kept as well and as perky as ever. On Saturday morning she was found dead in her box with her hind leg broken. There was nothing to show how this calamity occurred, and it was impossible that the leg could have been broken accidentally. Enquiries are an foot, as it is surmised that there is some foul play connected with this equine tragedy. Circus Girl was formerly one of Mr. Galstaun's, and was one of the most consistent performers he ever owned. Apart from her other doings on the Indian turf, she will be remembered best on account of the bold bids she made for the Civil Service Cup at Lucknow. She ran second no less than four times, and in 1908 and this year she was only beaten by Fabius and Devon respectively by a short head.

TOLLYGUNGE MEETING.

There was a very large attendance at the Tollygunge Club Gymkhana Races last Saturday, and a very successful start was given to the Club's season of four meetings. The reinstatement of the bookmakers was a stroke of policy on the part of the Stewards which bore excellent fruit, for the gate money showed an increase of £200 above the receipts for a day when bookmakers were not there. Possibly the money part is not so much of a consideration as the devising of a means to attract the public, and last Saturday the racing people that turned up constituted a record. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Carmichael were present, and most of the officials in Calcutta including Sir William Duke. The band of the Black Watch played during the afternoon, and there was plenty of tea and a large number of the fair sex. There were only five events on the card, the hurdle race having fallen through, and in the first race—The Visitor's Plate—there was only a field of three Politesse and Glenora were made equal favorites with Gatling Gun the outsider of the party. Politesse won easily. The Tollygung Plate gave the public a good deal of excitement for their money. Six started, but at the turn into the straight there were only two in it, Lady May and Loyalty. From this point all the way home there was a regular Aboyeur-Cragganour finish, and Loyalty got the verdict by a head. The owner of Lady May did not lodge an objection, but acting on precedent established over the Derby, the Stewards stepped in and decided to hold an enquiry. After a lengthy discussion it was decided not to interfere with the result. There is not the slightest doubt that had Lady May not been inerfered with, she would have won easily. Lady May was a hot favorite, and naturally public opinion did not endrose the decision of the Stewards, for Loyalty was a gross offender. Cartridge, who was favorite for the Jiu-jitsu Plate, Division II. dislodged her rider before going to the post, but being remounted got nicely away at the start and won quite easily. The Alipore Cup was a gift for the winner Royal Gift . She started the hottest favorite of the day and absolutely smothered the half a dozen opposition. Eight went for the Jiu-jitsu Division I, but as far as chances went seven of them were quite outclassed. Prince Charlie was installed a hot favorite, and getting nicely away at the start came along and won anyhow by three and a half lengths. There are very good entries for next Saturday, and the jump race which failed to fill last Saturday has now an entry of eight.

TANGAROA.

Tangaroa, the champion sprinter of India a couple of years ago and belonging to Mr. Glastaun, has done very badly since he was sent to England after his great season in 1911-12. The last exhibition of this horse, who witched the sporting world of Calcutta and Bombay in the season referred to, was in the Walton Selling Plate at the last Epsom meeting. Tangaroa was ridden by F. Wootton, and started equal favourite with Levanger both carrying 9-8. Tangaroa was not placed and the winner, Levanger, was sold for 270 guineas. When racing in India Tangaroa's value was very highly assessed, but by the token of his performances in England he is worth practically nothing as a race horse.

Mr. R. Powell, the importer, arrived last week, having come up by rail from Colombo. He has a nice little shipment of polo and race ponies, and amongst the latter is a classy mare by Soult, named Miss Soult. She is expected to measure all right, and later on will probably have something to do with the finish for the Civil Service Cup at Lucknow.

Some little time ago it was announced that Colonel Arthur Young would act as a Stipendiary Steward of the Royal Calcutta Turf Club. One is now informed that this appointment will not now take place.

ROYAL ASCOT.

Bombay Chronicle Press. *Photo by Central News.*

The finish of the first race won by Mr. Wootton's "Lomond" (Woottoon up) easily from Santair.

CRICKET.

THE TELAGU YOUNG CRICKETERS vs. THE BANDRA EDWARD C. C.

This game was played on the Esplanade ground on Sunday, and resulted in a win for the Telagu Young Cricketers by 65 runs. Scores:—

The Bandra Edward Club.—S. S. Rangneker (capt.), 5; Y. B. Warerker, 4; Y. S. Rangneker, 0; V. B. Aras, 13; Y. G. Pathare, 1; S. A. Dalvi, 0; N. R. Bhat, 12; Y. B. Trilokekar, 2; M. N. Tindulkar, 0; Y. G. Shringarpure, 0; Y. W. Desai, 7; extra, 1; total, 45.

The Telagu Young Cricketers.—M. S. Satla, 10; S. K. Pupala, 2; D. L. Pupala, 57; Y. S. Kalewar, (capt.), 0; M. G. Khandre, 1; D. A. Kumar, 11; N. L. Pehnath, 1; A. Laxumanrao, 0; G. K. Kyassa, 8; K. K. Batolla, 5; D. S. Kalewar, 9; extras, 6; total, 110.

PARSI BARONET vs. SASANIAN.

This game was played on the Esplanade ground on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Sasanian by 9 wickets and 47 runs. Scores:—

Parsi Baronet Club.—F. Masanu, 0; P. Pagdiwala, 1; R. Cama, 0; D. Raja, 0; R. Merhomji, 5; L. Mehta, 7; F. Gariwala, 0; Lam, 2; B. Mehta, 1; J. Antia, 0; P. Daruwala, 0; extra, 1; total, 17.

Sasanian Club.—Engineer, 18; Ghandi, 10; J. Nowrojee, 24; extras, 12; total (for 1 wicket), 64.

GAMDEVI RECREATION C. C. vs. NEW ESPLANADE C. C.

This game was played on the Cross Maidan ground on Saturday and resulted in a win for the Gamdevi R. C. C. by 43 runs. Scores:—

New Esplanade C. Club.—B. J. Manghekar, 7; S. M. Kamli, 0; G. K. Gharat, 0; N. B. Manglorkar, 1; K. A. Navalkar, 1; A. V. Jayakar, 1; W. B. Naik, 6; G. S. Navalkar, 2; Y. K. Javakar, 4; N. V. Rao, 2; Dhuru, 0; extras, 2; total, 26.

Gamdevi R. C. Club.—S. R. Rout, 2; W. B. Pradhan, 4; R. K. Pathare, 2; B. K. Pathare, 10; D. R. Rout, 2; A. D. Thakur, 12; K. A. Thakur, 0; W. Kulgutkar, 12; N. B. Thakur, 5; V. A. Minj, 12; L. D. Thakur, 3; extras, 5; total, 69.

BANK OF BOMBAY vs. 95TH RUSSELLS INFANTRY.

This match was played on Sunday at the Marine Battalion ground, Carnagie Lines, and resulted in a win for the Bank of Bombay team by 157 runs. The following are the scores:—

Bank of Bombay.—R. B. Shroff, 65; J. S. Vagal, 29; Y. A. Navalakar, 45; B. L. Chaudhari, 3; H. J. Dibbs, 1; M. Trilokekar not out, 7; R. D. Rowlands, 5; N. S. Guzdar, 11; B. H. Loonhead, 4; Byramjee, 0; B. A. Talpade, 0; extras, 10; total, 183.

95th Russell's Infantry.—Rapannah, 0; Asker Alli, 4; Clarke, 7; Reynolds, 7; Fasken, 0; Goldsmith, 0; Maltby, 0; Asannah, 6; Ram Surup, 2; Govindjee not out, 0; total, 26.

CRICKET AT POONA.

P. Y. C. HINDU GYM. vs. NUTAN MARATHI VIDYALAYA.

Played on Saturday 5th July at P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana grounds, the game resulted in a win for the Gymkhana by 7 wickets and 65 runs. Scores:

Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya.—Jagtap, 1; Mehendale, 2; Joshi, 0; Shete, 8; Jadhan, 4; Sontakke, 5; Date, 7; Tamboli, 4; Malegaonkar, 0; Kapade, 2; Malekar, 0; extras, 3; total 36.

P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana.—K. K. Sahasrabuddhe, 24; G. V. Lele, 19; S. C. Godbole, not out, 32; Sutan, 8; B. S. Bhusari, not out, 8; rest did not bat; extras, 8; total, (for 3 wickets) 99.

ENGLAND BEATEN AT POLO.

THRILLING FIGHT FOR SUPREMACY.

SECOND GAME.

America won the second, as well as the first, match for the International Polo Cup, and the trophy will remain in this country for at least another year. The game was won by a quarter goal only, the final score being, America 4½, England 4¼.

The game on June 14, at Meadow Brook was undoubtedly the most exciting and the closest game ever played in America. It was a hard-fought fight throughout, the British team's play being a great improvement over their first game wired the New York correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle."

They had apparently caught on to the tactics of the Americans, and at the very opening showed that Tuesday's game had been valuable practice to them. Indeed, they outpointed the Americans at the latter's own game yesterday, and in the first period showed such dash and command of the field that it looked as though the visitors would win.

The practical equality of the opposing teams is shown in that each scored five goals. England, however, lost ¾ in penalties, and America ¼, giving the game to the latter by the extremely close margin of ½. The visitors took the lead in the first period, and kept it until the fourth period, shooting ahead again in the fifth, and dropping the lead by a penalty in the seventh.

The weather was brilliant, though considerably warmer than last week, and both men and ponies at the end gave evidence of the strain of the rapid pace and the effects of the heat.

Even greater crowds went to Meadow Brook to look on than on Teusday, as the better game was anticipated, and the Saturday half-holiday brought out thousands unable to be present at the previous game. The line-up was as follows:—

ENGLAND.
No. 1.—Capt. Cheape.
No. 2.—Mr. F. Freake.
No. 3.—Capt. Ritson.
Back.—Capt. Lockett.

AMERICA.
No. 1.—Mr. L. Stoddard.
No. 2.—Mr. Larry Waterbury.
No. 3.—Mr. H. P. Whitney.
Back.—Mr. Devereux Milburn.

In the first period the British began in lively fashion, forcing the pace, while the Americans spread out to waste time, but the close play of the challengers compelled them to concentrate. Milburn saved a goal from Freake, who had driven it dangerously near the posts, passing the ball back to Waterbury. The latter, however, broke his mallet, and Captain Cheape captured the ball, driving it through the American goal.

In the second period Captain Cheape took a long shot from almost the centre of the field, but sent the ball wide of the posts. At the end of this period America was minus ½ (from a penalty) to England's 1.

In the third period Captain Ritson's play was exceedingly fine. He repeatedly captured the ball and tooled it along, but Mr. Milburn on three occasions checked him and drove it back. The Americans almost scored twice, but Captain Lockett, the British back, playing in brilliant style, prevented them. Just before time Stoddard scored, and England's lead was reduced to ½.

In the fourth period, Mr. Stoddard scored for the Americans, and Captain Cheape, breaking a mallet, the Americans returned the compliment of the first period, when Mr. Waterbury broke his mallet, by Mr. Whitney scoring a second goal before the bell rang.

Mr. Freake was hit by the ball in this period, but not badly hurt. It disturbed his play though, and was one of the reasons for the American making a double score, Mr. Freake was attended to by a doctor, and insisted upon resuming play.

In the fifth period the British repeated their dash of the first period, and pressed the Americans hard. After a pretty passage between Captains Cheape and Lockett, the former drove it through the American goal. Scarcely a minute later the same combination scored another goal for England. There would probably have been a third goal to England's credit had not Captain Ritson in his haste made a safety hit. For this he was penalised ¼ goal, leaving the score, England 2¾, America 2¼.

The keenest play of the day occurred in the sixth period. Both teams were at their best, and after a series of well-fought fights each side scored two goals. Mr. Freake took a goal with a long shot, his accurate aim for such a distance bringing a storm of applause from the spectators.

At the seventh period the pace began to show on the players, and though the game was as rapid as ever, accuracy was sacrificed, and goals were missed that ought to have been fairly safe. Mr. Milburn was spilled from his pony, but was not hurt. Captain Lockett crossed Mr. Waterbury, and was penalised half a goal for it, thus putting England ½ behind, a position which the team never retrieved.

Fresh ponies gave an impetus to the last period, but no goals were made, though the fighting was hard. Captains Lockett and Ritson might each have scored but for bad aim, one of the latter's hits just missing the post by inches. The final score stood:

England, 4¼; America, 4½.

The dignified assemblage was fairly carried away during the final periods, and cheered and shouted like a college football crowd. When finally the bell announced that the last period was ended there was a rush on to the field that fairly engulfed the competing players, who were now shaking hands. From outside the enclosure arose the terrific din of hundreds of automobile horns and sirens celebrating the American victory.

(To be continued.)

NEW ERA IN WARSHIPS.

EXPERIMENTS WITH OIL.

GERMANY SEES AHEAD.

On the European continent the oil war is being contested nowhere more strenuously than in Germany, writes a special correspondent in the "Daily Chronicle." Whatever form it takes one essential object in view is to obtain oil supplies for the Navy, though this purpose is not mentioned in reports of German scientific investigations or financial enterprises. The Germans recognised early the importance of this matter, and were before us in experiments with oil engines and the application of this means of power production to the propulsion of large vessels.

The building of a battleship or cruiser entirely driven by internal-combustion motors is likely to be an event of the near future. The advantages referred to in the previous article are fully understood, and perhaps none of them more completely than the means which the new system provides for rapidly obtaining power "from cold," as engineers say, so that ships may issue from port within a very short period from receiving orders. The Augsburg-Nurnburg Company, the Krupps at their Germania yard, Kiel, the Vulcan Company of Hamburg and Stettin, and other concerns have been devoting the utmost attention to the new development, and have undoubtedly made great advances.

GERMAN GEOGRAPHICAL ADVANTAGES.

It is obvious that Germany has some geographical advantages which we do not possess. The continuity of her territory and her communications by rail and by waterways, as well as perhaps ultimately by pipe-lines, bring her into direct relation with the great oil-bearing countries of Europe. The problem of transport is one of high importance in dealing with oil, and notwithstanding the multiplication of tank steamers, the provision is not yet equal to the demand. To Germany this want is obviously of lesser importance than to Great Britain, notwithstanding that she imports very largely from the United States. Her own oil-fields are of no great importance, but there are oilfields at Wietz in Hanover and in Alsace-Loraine, which together produce about 150,000 tons of heavy oil yearly, all controlled by the Deutsche Erdol Gesellschaft.

Some seven years ago, with the encouragement of the Imperial Government, the Mining Institute of Berlin, under the direction of Mining-Councillor Beyschlag, set on foot geological investigations in Galicia with the view of obtaining information as to the oil resources of the country. Galicia, Rumania, and to some extent Russia, are the Continental territories from which Germany chiefly obtains supplies, and the result of her demands has been a great development, a considerable increase in prices, and the attempt to establish a monopoly under German financial control. Galicia, which 20 years ago supplied only 1½ per cent. of the oil requirements of Germany, now supplies some 14 per cent., besides exporting to Sweden and elsewhere, and the supplies are increasing. Some political difficulties have been partially overcome, for neither the Poles nor the Ruthenes of Galicia are disposed in a very friendly way towards the Germans.

GALICIAN OILFIELDS.

The Galician oil industry is at present in a somewhat critical stage of development. The fields are really continuous with those of Rumania, on the flanks of the Carpathians, and 90 per cent. of the product is now obtained from the comparatively small area of Boryslaw-Tustanowice, in which there has been a progressive decline from 2,086,841 metric tons in 1909 to 1,070,000 in 1912. This falling off appears to have been due partly to the exhaustion of some of the wells, but perhaps more to the lack of organisation amongst the producers, whereby some years ago they came under the pressure of great financial trusts, prices being reduced and drilling consequently discouraged. The producers, however, united, and the Austrian Government gave encouragement by adopting oil fuel for the State railways, and contracting to take over large supplies for a term of years. At first this was advantageous, but, as the value of oil rapidly increased, the producers had to solicit the good offices of the Government, and it was represented that unless Rumanian crude oil could be admitted duty free the great export trade with Germany could not be maintained. The German and Austro-Hungarian Governments appear to have come to an understanding on this subject, and Germany is not likely to run short of supplies. Her enterprise is securing undeveloped oil-lands in Galicia, and an immense development is expected to take place, with financial support from the Government, so that probably within a short time many of the best oil-lands will have been brought within a German monopoly, the rights of Austria being safeguarded.

FIGHT WITH THE STANDARD OIL.

While Germany is endeavouring to secure permanent supplies on the one hand, she has been fighting with all her might the Standard Oil monopoly on the other. The Deutsche Bank endeavoured to supply oil from the oilfields of Steana Romana, in Rumania, and thus to create a strong resistance to the Standard Oil monopoly, by constituting the Petroleum Products Company at Hamburg, and the German Petroleum Company at Berlin, in relation to the great Russian enterprises of Nobel and of Rothschild in the European Petroleum Union (Epu). But losses resulted and the attempt failed, whereby the Standard Oil Company at length became the distributing agency of the Deutsche Bank Syndicate. The Standard Oil, however, next attacked, through its subsidiary companies, the retail position in Germany, and the Government thereupon found an opportunity of intervening, with the result that a Bill was presented to the Reichstag to give the State control, in the way of a monopoly, of the oil industry. It is true that illuminating oil was the actual subject of contention, but as was explained in the "Begrundung" of the Bill, it was evident that the Standard Oil Company, through its possession in the United States of pipe-lines, and means of distribution, was in a position to influence, if not to control, the production, and thus the price of oil in general. The possibility of obtaining supplies from independent rivals of the Standard Oil Company in America, Russia, Galicia, and Rumania commended itself to the Government, but it is unnecessary to recapitulate the details of the scheme, which have been subjected to considerable criticism, and have not yet received legal sanction.

The outstanding feature of the situation is that Germany, with customary thoroughness, is exhausting every effort to secure her interests in the future. Notwithstanding the immense importance of the Russian oilfields they are of decreasing value to her because of the enormous demands for oil products within the Russian Empire itself, and of the demands of other markets. Germany looks, therefore, for great developments in Galicia and Rumania, but she dare not abandon the import of large supplies from the United States, which still lead the world, producing nearly two-thirds of the total oil output of the globe.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON MILITANCY.

"SHEER ORGANISED LUNACY."

To the current issue of "Nash's Magazine" Mr. Lloyd George contributes an article on "Votes for Women and Organised Lunacy."

Mr. Lloyd George starts by declaring "I have long been a convinced advocate of woman suffrage, and am now firmer than ever in supporting it." The solution that most appeals to him, he says, "is the one embodied in the Dickinson Bill—that is to say, a measure conferring the vote on women householders and on the wives of married electors." In that form he believes woman suffrage will come.

How soon it will come depends, he thinks, upon how soon the militants come to their senses. For the militants he has nothing but condemnation.

"One cannot dignify such tactics and antics," he says, "by the title of political propaganda. The proper name for them is sheer organised lunacy. The militants have erected militancy into a principle. I am beginning to think that a good many of them are concerned with the success of their method than with the success of their cause. They would rather not have the vote than fail to win it by the particular brand of agitation they have pinned their faith to. They don't really want the vote to be given them; they want to get it, and to get it by force, and they are quite unable to see that the more force they use the stronger becomes the resolve both of Parliament and of the country to send them empty away.

"If they had accepted Mr. Asquith's pledge of two years ago, and thanked him for it and helped him to redeem it, woman-suffrage by now would be an accomplished fact. But they preferred their own ways, and what is the result? The result is that working for their cause in the House of Commons to-day is like swimming, not merely against a tide, but against a cataract.

"The one barrier there is no surmounting and no getting round is the decided and increasing hostility of public sentiment; and for that the militants have only themselves to thank."

Sir Charles Wyndham's suggestion that telephone-users should make a point of writing a letter to the Post-master-General detailing each cause of complaint that has occurred during the day has the hearty support of the Rt. Hon. Samuel, who looks forward to a large and permanent increase in the revenue from the sale of postage stamps as a result of this proposal.—*Punch.*

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

FLOWER-CREATION.

ROMANCE AND REALITY.

In the following article in the "Daily News and Leader", Mr. Walter P. Wright who is Horticultural Superintendant under the Kent County Council, and Hon. Sec. of the Horticultural Education Association, shows how new and wonderful blooms may be evolved by the amateur gardener from ordinary flowers found in any suburban garden.

The recent presentation, after 25 years' service as Secretary to the Royal Horticultural Society, to the creator of the Shirley poppy, may have aroused speculation as to whether there are other flowers as simple, cheap, and easily grown as the annual poppy, of which new forms could be evolved by amateurs. It is well known that the Shirley poppy owes parentage to so common a plant as the scarlet field poppy, which is an annual; and it is interesting to consider what other everyday flowers there are which lend themselves to improvement.

Many people are considering this question. Some of the keenest brains in the world are revolting it, for the rewards are magnificent. But the great the significant, fact is that in this field success is as likely to come to the obscure amateur worker as to the trained professional. This statement might be disputed, but overwhelming evidence of its accuracy could be produced.

CROSS-FERTILISATION.

Consider the simplicity of cross-fertilisation. The organs of a flower are familier to the most elementary student of botany. A non-botanist can learn them in an hour with the aid of a text-book and some specimens out of his garden. The transference of pollen, though an operation which calls for care, is not one of extreme delicacy. I say unhesitatingly that there is nothing inpollination which cannot be learned and practised by any unskilled gardener, amateur or professional, with less difficulty than a German conjugation. What cannot be acquired so quickly and so easily are the acumen and judgment which set the worker on a promising path. Perhaps successful hybridists are born rather than made, but nothing can controvert the fact that the process itself is absolutely simple and straightforward.

At the popular garden flowers have been worked by hybridists with varying degrees of success. At the present moment the sweet pea is the most prominent of the successes among annuals, but shrewed florists are already asking what is to be its successor, since they see, or think they see, sings of waning favour. What of the tree lupin, that noble plant with deeply divided leaves and beautiful spikes of yellow flowers? And what, too, of the herbaceous perennial lupin, polyphyllus? These could surely be improved, even if they never rivalled the delphinium. What of the cornflower genues, centaurea? A little has been done with the sweet sultan, which is a centaurea, but I cannot think that half of the possibilities of this genus have been realised.

HIDDEN MYSTERIES.

What the rock rose—"the cistus of botnaist"—that exquisite, but neglected, flower which will grow on the driest chalk bank? On a blazing limestone slope in my garden as I write there is a colony of these glorious flowers. Here is a species with a flower like a huge single rose, white as the driven snow, daintily crimped, with large chocolate blotches in its virginal bosom. There is a bush sheeted over with flowers just like Japanese anemones, but open in June instead of August. And there are other varieties with bright colours. Looking at these delicious cistuses, I cannot but think that there is a mine waiting the digger's hand.

In view of the splendid additions made to some of the commoner annuals, he would be a bold man who would say that there are not beautiful gems awaiting the delving. Consider for example, the lovely new clarkias, such as Firefly; that ennobled love-in-a-mist called Miss Jekyll, which is double the size of the old species and as charmingly enmeshed in its verdant veil; the modern godetias, which came with that beautiful double variety Schamini flore pleno. Then the avens are worth considering, in view of the introduction of the remarkable variety, Geum Mrs. Bradshaw, with its gigantic flowers of brilliant red.

THE PRIZES SUCCESS.

A dainty evening primrose on one of my rockeries bearing the rather formidable name of oenothera Arendsii suggests yet another plant. This particular evening primrose has large, cup-shaped flowers of purest white, but the margin is stained with veins and bands of rose; it is a lovely flower, and it speaks of things which might be done with one of our old-time favourites.

Does not the imagination of the florist kindle when he gazes on that noble blue alkanet, anchusa Dropmore variety, with its tall spires of glistening blue? The hue of the gentian itself is not more pure and brilliant than the blue of this glorious alkanet, which even here on the chalk grows 4ft. high in a year, becomes a mass of shining bloom and last long. Imagine a range of colours introduced into this great plant.

And we may look at the old herbaceous geranium (not the gaudy zonal of suburban garden) with a speculative eye as well as at the new yellow poppy from Thibet, which has been given by botanist the name of meconopsis integrifolia.

BOMBAY SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY FRMED.

A Co-operative Credit Society has been started for the use of the members of the Social Service League, Bombay. The objects are:—

"It sometimes happens that persons of limited means require a small sum of money to meet an unforeseen contingency for which they could, not, even though they be of frugal habits, make any provision before. To ask for a loan from a friend is derogatory to one's self respect. But no such compuction need be felt for a small loan from a Co-operative Credit Society of which one is a member. Another object of starting a Society is to encourage thrift among its members by taking from them small deposits whenever possible. The third object of starting a small Co-operative Society as a part of the programme of work undertaken by the Social Service League is to afford practical training to some of its workers in the working of the Co-operative Credit Societies and to interest its members in the Co-operative movement in general. The work of spreading the Co-operative movement among the mill-hands and the other labouring classes of the population in the city can very legitimately be taken up by an institution like the Social Service League which aims at ameliorating the condition of the poor by teaching them the value of self-help and united action."

The Society was registered in the office of the Registrar of the Co-operative Societies on 21st April, 1913 under section 9 of Act II of 1912.

Twenty-seven members have joined the Society up to now. Those members of the Social Service League who are desirous of joining the Society should send in their names to the Secretary of the Social Service League.

AHMEDNAGAR FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS.

The Bombay Committee for Ahmednagar Famine Relief Fund, 1913, has received the following further contributions towards their fund:—

Previous total Rs. 59,170-11-9; Raja Devi Prasad, B. A. Secretary, Hindu Distressed Relief Fund, Lahore, Rs. 1,000; Sir Vithaldas D. Thakarsey, Rs. 179-13-0; A friend, Belgaum, Rs. 151; The Indo Burma Petroleum Co., Rs. 105-10-0; A Parsee sympathiser, through Mr. D. E. Wacha, Rs. 100; Bai Aimai Jalbhoy Sett, in pious memory of his deceased relations, through Mr. D. E. Wacha, Rs. 100; Through Mr. B. R. Lalit, (third instalment), Rs. 75; Through Mr. B. R. Lalit (2nd instalment), Rs. 50; Dr. Siddhanath K. Kane, Yeotmal, Rs. 49-8-0, Through Mr. J. S. Diwadkar, Rs. 47-14-0; Through Mr. D. G. Chawak, Rs. 45; Lord Reay Mills No. 182, Parel Rs. 38-5-3; Through Mr. Champaklal Nagindas Kapadia, collected at Surat, Rs. 36-5-0; A Parsee gentleman, Bombay, Rs. 25; Messrs. Dadaji Dhakjee & Co., Bombay, Rs. 25; Mr. Kashinath Devjee Dhuru, Rs. 25; Dr. Sorabjee Faramji Kapadia, Broach, Rs. 25; A friend, through Mr. V. L. Mehta, Rs. 25; Clerks of the Post Master General's Office, Rs. 21; Through Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co., H. A. B. Rs. 20; Through Mr. G. B. Trivedi, Rs. 20; The staff of the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Rs. 18-8-0; Mr. Gananilal Hiralal Dalal, Solicitor, Rs. 16; The staff of the Indian Motor Taxi-cab, Company, Chaupati, Bombay, Rs. 15-4-0; Messrs. Spencer & Co., Bombay, Rs. 12; The staff of the Standard Bank, Rs. 12; Mrs. Frenny Godrej Padumjee, Rs. 12; The staff of the Amien & Co., Bombay, Rs. 12; The staff of the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage K. N. Sailor Press, Rs. 10; Messrs. Ayiar and Co., Business College, Bombay, Rs. 10; Mr. G. M. Chiplunkar, Elphinstone High School, Rs. 9-8-0; Mr. Jamshetji S. Lalla L. C. E., Rs. 8; A sympathiser, Rs. 7; Through Mr. N. R. Sovani, Rs. 5-1-0; A sympathiser, Bombay, Rs. 5; Bai Dhanbaiji Rustomjee Bharuchha, Rs. 5; Mr. Edulji Rustomji Dadachandji, Baroda, Rs. 5; Collections below Rs. 5; 4-14-0.

Subscriptions collected at Mahabaleshawar by Mr. Hansraj Pragjee Thakarsey towards Five Rupees Fund:—

H. H. the Raja Saheb of Bansda, Rs. 300; The Chief of Sangli, Rs. 100; Sheth Balaji Vinayak Bute of Nagpur, Rs. 75; Sheth Damodar Govardhandas Sukhadwalla, Rs. 50; The Chief of Jamkhindi, Rs. 50; The Chief of Miraj (Junior), Rs. 40; The Chief of Jat, Rs. 30; Raja Tudarkaran Bahadur of Hyderabad, Rs. 30; Dr. Mangaldas Vijbhukandas Mehta, Rs. 30; Sheth Jagamohandas Vandravandas Bhaisheth, Rs. 30; Sheth Sidheswar Martund Agre of Barsi, Rs. 30; The Chief of Miraj (Senior), Rs. 25; Mr. M. V. Joshi Advocate of Nagpur, Rs. 25; Sheth Purushotam Vishram Mawji, Rs. 25; Messrs. Raghunathdas and Vithaldas Gopaldas, Rs. 25; Sheth Tulsidas Keshawdas, Rs. 25; Sheth Jivanchand Dharamchand, Rs. 25; Sheth Ishwardas Lakhmidas, Rs. 25; Sheth Bhagwandas Madhavdas Raguathdas, Rs. 25; Sheth Dwarkadas Jaikisandas, Rs. 25; Sheth Charandas Chaturbhuj Morarji, Rs. 25; Raja Mouli Mandhar of Hyderabad, Rs. 20; Sheth Madhavji Damodar Thakarsey, Rs. 15; Sheth Bhagwandas Chaturbhuj Parmanand, Rs. 15; Sheth Ranchoddas Tribhuvandas Modi, Rs. 15; Sheth Dharamdas Nagardas Ramji, Rs. 15; Sheth Mahikchand Kapurchand of Poona, Rs. 15; The Hon. R. B. Ramanbhai Mahipatram, Ahmedabad, Rs. 10; Mr. J. D. Dixit, Session Judge, Thana, Rs. 10; The Hon. Mr. V. J. Pitre of Nadiad, Rs. 10; Mr. G. K. Kale Asstt. Session Judge, Thana, Rs. 10; Mr. S. K. Bhagwat Govt. Pleader Thana, Rs. 10; Sheth Manohardas Tribhuvandas Varjivandas, Rs. 10; Sheth Bholabhai Nanabhai Javer, Ahmedabad, Rs. 10; Sheth Lalbhai Trikamlal of Ahmedabad, Rs. 10; Sheth Manilal Savchand, Rs. 10; Sheth Goorbasappa Hanji of Athani, Rs. 10; Sheth Anandji Sikiladhar of Athani, Rs. 10; Mr. S. Farkhad, Rs. 10; Prof. Ahmed, Wilson College, Rs. 5; Sheth Gokuldas Jivraj Daval, Rs. 5; Sheth Purushotam Walji, Rs. 5; Mr. Narayan Vishvanath Trivedi, Rs. 5; Total Rs. 62,752-6-0.

HIGHER EDUCATION FOR ANGLO-INDIANS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you be so kind as to permit me a small space in an early issue of your paper? I have received the following information from the Hon. Mr. J. H. Abbott, President-in-chief of the League, which will, I believe, prove of some interest to the domiciled communities.

The promotion of higher and technical education is one of the principal objects of the League, and in order to do this effectually, Mr. Abbott, realising that we must have the active co-operation of the heads of the various schools and colleges, is at present organising an educational sub-committee, to be composed of leading educational experts who will attend to all educational problems affecting the domiciled communities. Up to the present the following gentlemen have consented to serve on this committee, and we would be glad to receive the names of others, who are willing to do so. Most of these gentlemen served on the educational conference (Anglo-Indian) convened at Simla last year by the Government of India, and are members of the League and Anglo-Indian Associations and ought to inspire confidence:—

Mr. W. Arden-Wood, C.I.E., La Martiniere College, Calcutta. Revd. Fr. Vander Schneren, St. Xavier's College, Calcutta. Mr. H. C. Claridge, B.A., Doveton College, Calcutta. Revd. Dr. Graham, D.D., C.I.E., St. Andrew's Home, Kalimpong. Mr. H. Milsted, Boys' High School, Allahabad. Mr. H. Busher, Philander Smith's College, Naini Tal. Mr. T. R. Reid, late Principal, La Martiniere College, Lucknow, Mr. W. H. Wood, Principal, La Martiniere College, Lucknow. Mr. Howard, Principal, Boys' Diocesan School, Naini Tal. Mr. James McDonald, J.P., Hony. Presidency Magistrate; late Principal, Scottish High School, Bombay, Mr. T. A. Savage, Principal, Cathedral High Schools, Bombay. Revd. Fr. Flink, S.J., Bombay. Mr. H. W. J. Moreno, B.A., Principal Armenian College, Calcutta. Miss Holland, M.A., Hampton Court Mussoorie. Revd. Dr. Norman, D.D., Agra. Miss A. Sellers, M.A., Wellesley's Girls' High School, Naini Tal. Revd. Bro. Columban, Principal, St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

Mr. Abbott sincerely hopes that all the educational authorities in the Presidency, will consent to serve on the sub-committee, and thus assist us and the Government in promoting the welfare of the domiciled communities.—Yours, etc.,

E. PERCIVAL BAKER,
Hony. Secy.,
A. I. E. League, Bombay.

July 4.

DAILY MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

RUSSIAN CHLODNIK.
CABBAGE PIE.
JUGGED BEEF.
MUTTON WITH NEOPOLITAN SAUCE.
CHEESE CONES.
FLAMING APPLES.

Crabs, As. 4. Beef, As. 6. Mutton, As. 12. Cabbage, As. 3. Potato, As. 2. Eggs, As. 4. Odd Vegetables, As. 3. Odds, and Ends, As. 3. Total Rs. 2-4.

Russian Chlodnik.

Boil some tamarind in water to make a cupful of strong sour liquor. To this add 2 cooked beetroots in slices, 2 chopped pickled gherkins, the meat of three crabs and 3 hardboiled eggs; simmer all together for an hour, beat in a cupful of good white sauce and flavouring to taste. Rub all through a sieve, set it on ice and serve with or without any good, cold sauce.

Cabbage Pie.

Boil some nice green cabbages, when cold slice them and put a layer into a pie dish, then a layer of buttered baked crumbs, pepper, salt and grated cheese; continue till the dish is full. Pour over all a cupful of good stock and bake for half an hour in a moderate oven.

Jugged Beef.

Cut the beef into thickish chunks freeing it from all gristle and fat. Roll it in peppered and salted flour, and put into a jar with a wineglass of port wine, a tablespoonful of currant jelly, some whole pepper a green chilli, an onion stuck with 2 cloves and a small cupful of stock. Seal the cover down and set it in a moderate oven to cook for 2 to 3 hours according to quantity. Remove the spice and whole peppers before serving in the jar, with a napkin pinned round it.

Mutton with Neopolitan Sauce.

Bone any joint of mutton and make a cupful of good stock for the gravy with the bones. Marinade the meat in vinegar, oil and pepper and salt for an hour, braise it with a little of the stock. Boil some macaroin for 20 minutes in salted water, and turn the stock into a good sauce with thickening, capers, chopped olives, onion juice and tobasco sauce. When the meat is done, add the gravy to this, and the macaroni; serve the mutton with this poured over it.

Cheese Cones.

Make some cheese crust rather highly flavoured with cayenne, and cut it into squares. Bake in a quick oven and let them cool. Pile the top of each with whipped egg white flavoured with grated cheese, green chilli, lime juice and salt and serve cold.

Flaming Apples.

Set some peeled, but not cored, apples in a close layer in the bottom of a stew pan, just covering them with a little strong sugar syrup flavoured with orange peel and a little spice and lime juice. Let them cook slowly till quite soft but not broken; remove carefully and pile in a pyramid in a dish and keep hot. Reduce the syrup by boiling till it is quite thick and pour over the apples, powder well with castor sugar. At the last sprinkle freely with rum and set this on fire as it goes to table.

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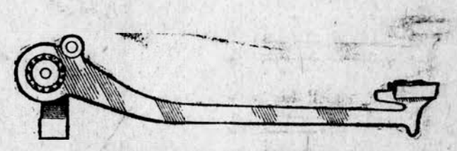

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